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And Yet.

I saw him look at Linda's wavy hair;
I see him watch Cecilia's winning smile;
I see him notice Maud's complexion fair;
My heart with dread is beating all the while
And yet
I'm almost sure he loves me best of all.

I see him glance at Milly's fairy feet,
And follow all their movements with a smile
I see him charmed by many maidens sweet,
My heart with dread fast beating all the while
And yet
I'm almost sure he loves me best of all.

For when he takes my hand in both of his,
And looks at me with his confiding smile,
My every doubt and fear are set at ease,
Although my heart is beating all the while;
And—yes!
I'm sure, quite sure, he loves me best of all

Machine Made.

[More of truth than poetry will be found in the following:]

A carpenter's duty is plain;
A cobbler for food sells his sole;
The barber, who's ne'er crossed the main,
Still passes from pole unto pole;
The brick-maker, bloodthirsty elf,
To kiln's been addicted of old;
The pilferer goes for the pelf;
An elder's as oft young as old;
The weathercock-makers are vain
Of the vanes they expose to the blast;
The bellows man ne'er will refrain
From "blowing" his wares to the last;
A lawyer's existence is brief;
A printer 'gainst vice should be proof;
The builder will sure come to grief
Who commences to build at the roof;
The miller makes millions from mills;
In all trades can money be made,
But newspapers suffer from bills
Which seldom or never are paid.

The Story of a Singular Character.

On a drive with some friends over Pomfret Hills, Ct., the other day, we called on a singular character—a man who is 30 years old, who is deaf, dumb and blind. Whether he would have been dumb or not had he been blessed with the sense of hearing, it is impossible to tell, but his glimmerings of intellect are evidently rather feeble. The man is well developed physically; is of ordinary hight; has a stout thick neck, and looks strong and robust; has never eaten anything but milk; has never tasted water nor a particle of food but milk. Thirty years on clear milk, and with a neck like an ox, and apparently a muscular system to correspond. Can we say now that milk is for babies and calves, and not for strong men. This man had a full set of strong double teeth clear round, and every one of them had to be pulled out, as he tore his clothes to pieces with them. As he didn't use them to chew milk with, he probably thought he must make some use of them, as they were evidently made for something, and his clothes furnished excellent material on which to exercise them.

Another peculiarity of this strange being is that through all his life long he has chewed a rag—or rather, I should say, has gummed it since his strong teeth were taken from him. From infancy his mother has had to place a rag in his mouth as soon as he had taken his food. She said he gave her no peace till she put it back. He distinguished strangers from the neighbors and those who had visited him before. I took hold of his hand and he took it in both of his and seemed to be considering; then he passed his hand up the length of my arm, and patted his head and chest and made a singular gutteral noise. His mother said that was his way of expressing joy—of showing that he was pleased. His principal enjoyment seems to consist in having his mother get through with her work and sit down by his side. He has a swing in the room, in which he spends a good part of the time. Sometimes when his mother steps out, he will lock the door so that she can't get back again, which shows that he has some wit about him, or trickery at least. He is always very wakeful at night, and rouses his mother out of bed many times in the night. She says he has lived thus without a good night's rest for 30 years, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Every Saturday night he calms down like a lamb, and keeps that night and all the Sunday after in the strict letter of the old "blue laws" of Connecticut. His mother attributes this hebdomadal to the fact that she changes his clothes on Saturday night. But it is probably owing to the mere fact of change from the ordinary routine. This slight ripple of change is a change to him, and the rest a sort of weekly landmark in the dreary, monotonous blank of his life. Perhaps through the cloud and mist of his vacant mind he welcomes this slight ripple, and thus in his poor way computes the flight of time. What meaneth it to such a mind as this? To wake and sleep, to draw the breath, to take a pint of milk. The sun goes round, the seasons change, but naught of this knows he. Nations arise and nations fall—'tis the same to him. One dreary round, forever blank—will death improve his state? The bird that flies, the fish that swims, has better life than this.

Love Lore.

January.—The 1st of January is one of the earliest days in the year you can take a wife on, if you want to. If you really want two, though, you can't, because it is not legal.

February.—Feathered songsters choose their mates. This month they pick them, presently they will peck them. Go thou and do likewise.

March.—Don't believe the woman who says she will give you her heart this month. It is not given—it's Lent!

April.—The 1st is All-Fool's Day. This is the day to make promises of marriage, and accept accommodation bills. Go it!

May.—Trusting maidens, don't believe in a chimney-sweep's suit this month! The fellow will most likely wash it all off on May-day.

June.—The longest day occurs this month. Take care it doesn't come in the latter end of your honey-moon.

July.—Every dog has his day this month. Bachelor dog-days are numbered.

August.—The first mail, 1784! Poor fellow!

September.—Michaelmas - day this month. Wise geese keep close.

October.—Old Michaelmas-day used to fall on the 11th of this month. Hoary-headed and unmarried old ganders chuckle at the thought of their escape.

November.—Mothers of large families should get their Guys off their hands, if possible, this month.

December.—If you have not been hooked before midnight on the 31st, you are safe for this year at least.

Odor of Rattlesnakes.

A writer in *Chamber's Journal*, referring to the peculiar and offensive odor given forth from the body of a rattlesnake when the reptile is enraged, recalls a remarkable instance of escape, which may be credited to a knowledge of this fact, coupled, however, with presence of mind, which fully attones for the rashness of the act which called it into exercise. Dr. Hamilton Roe, having opened a box directed to the superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, London, put his hand under the layer of dry moss which appeared, to see what was there. He touched something alive, and the *smell* told him it was a rattlesnake. Had he withdrawn his hand rapidly, he would have been bitten to a certainty, since the odor is only apparent when the animal is enraged. Knowing this, he had the presence of mind to stroke the reptile, which allowed him to take his hand gently away. So powerful and permanent is this oder that, when a shake is irritated, and made to bite the rake or hoe with which it is intended to kill him, the implement often retains the odor for months.

The man King, who confessed himself the murderer of Pook at Greenwich, England, has been found insane and discharged.

Historical and Personal.

Louis XIV. was in 1691 not much beyond the prime of life, and he was still in all the strength of his glory. He was fifty-three years old, and undoubtedly at the head of Europe, Spain being decadent, Germany divided, and England only beginning her reaction against the vassalage of Charles II. and his brother, under the leadership of William of Orange. He had gained all the important triumphs which had given him the title of "Great," and the taint of fraud in some of which has been so bitterly expiated by France in our own time. He was master of French Flanders, Franche-Comte, and Burgundy. He had inflicted horrible sufferings upon Holland and Germany. He had taken Luxembourg, stolen Strasburg, and bought Casal. His ambition was known to be still unsatisfied; his designs upon the Spanish crown were foreseen; and hence Europe was now engaged in the confederacy which shook his kingdom to its foundations, and prepared humiliation for his gloomy old age. The influence of the men of genius (his support of whom constituted his charm in the eyes of Voltaire) was still unrivaled, although some of the greatest of them had passed away. His personal despotism retained all its unquestioned ascendancy, and was one of the dangerous legacies which he left to his family and to France. In private life the king had now become what we may call a respectable sinner, and was gradually sliding into a quasi-devout condition—half conventional, half founded on fear of the devil—under the adroit management of Madame de Maintenon. That lady had been a respectable sinner herself, and was a penitent after his Majesty's own fashion, having passed from a decorous demirep into a private unacknowledged wife, and added to the perfumes of Versailles a tinge of holy water. She ruled over Louis' passion of religious fear, as the Valliere, the Montespan, the Fontanges had over another passion, and, as far as we can see, with quite as little excuse. Sensual by calculation, amusing by study, with the cunning of Becky Sharp varnished over with the gravity of a court which was always pompous in its gayest times, she suited the mature Louis admirably. And she got her reward for betraying the Montespan, persecuting the Protestants, deserting Fenelon, and so forth—*not* the declaration of marriage which she hoped, but the privilege of nursing a morose, melancholy, disappointed, and meanly-timid old man, round whose neck she had hung relics probably as false as her caresses, and whom she fled from forever when he had the death-rattle in his throat. Of all the mistresses of Louis XIV., we confess that the one we like least is the legal one.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Farmer's Vocation Perpetual.

We need not fear that the human race will ever cease to have a delight in the cultivation of land—the raising of grain and fruits—in planting trees. Men always did delight in the pleasure of agriculture. It has been the chosen pursuit of the ablest and wisest men in all ages. The pleasures of the husbandman have been the theme of poets and orators in every language and in every land. These pleasures, Cicero tells us, are not checked by any old age, and make the nearest approach to the life of a wise man. And he tells us that Homer introduces Laertes, soothing the regret which he felt for his son, by tilling the land and manuring it. Marcus Curius, after he had triumphed over the Samnites, over the Sabines, over Pyrrhus, spent the closing period of his existence in agricultural pursuits. Cincinnatus was at the plow when it was announced to him that he was made Dictator. "God Almighty," says Lord Bacon, "first planted a garden; and indeed it is the purest of pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks." Addison says a garden is the first habitation of our first parents before the fall. It is naturally apt to fill the mind with calmness and tranquility, and to lay all its turbulent passions at rest. The philosopher Bolingbroke was never so happy Pope tells us, as when among the haymakers on his farm. And not alone in the refinements of rural life will there be an interest. Farmers hold the world together. There may be years when they seem to be of less consequence. Trade or manufacturers may allure some of them for a time. But there will ever be latent in every man's breast a hope to end his days on a farm.

An Essay Upon Correct Grammar.

A searcher after truth writes to ask us which is grammatically correct, to say, "the house is building," or "the house is being built;" "the street is paving," or "the street is being paved?". There is a wide diversion of opinion upon this snuject; but we are inclined to favor "is being built," for the following reasons: Suppose you want to express another kind of an idea, would you say, for instance, "Johnny is spanking," or "Johnny is being spanked?" The difference to you may seem immaterial, but it is a matter of considerable importance to Johnny; and it is probable that if any choice were given him, he would select the former alternative. You assert, we say, that "Hannah is hugging," which, by the way, would be a very improper thing for Hannah to do, it would be positively scandalous, indeed. Precisely a similar idea is conveyed if you say, "Hannah is being hugged," because it is a peculiarity of the act that it is hardly ever one-sided; there is no selfishness about it. And it is the same with kissing. "Jane is kissing," is just exactly as if we should say, "Jane is being kissed; and the sensation is the same. It will not be necessary, however, for our correspondent to attempt to prove this last mentioned fact by practice. He must take our own word for it. Unless he does so, we shall answer no more questions in Syntax for him or any one else. Our duty to conserve the morals of the community, not to start people to playing private games of Copenhagen.

The girls in the first class of the High School in Portland, Maine, have made a decided movement in favor of simplicity in dress. The class, between thirty and forty in number, have almost unanimously agreed to adopt for school wear dresses of plain, substantial, and inexpensive material. Fanciful ornaments and jewelry are to be used only to a limited extent, which is specified and fully understood by the girls. Many pupils in the lower classes are following their example. Any movement to cause the young girls in America to dress simply is worthy of highest commendation. It is painful to see those who are fresh and young, and who are ostensibly occupied in gaining an education, so dressed as to show plainly that their thoughts are largely spent upon outward adornments.

We heard this with surprise; but as is was not to be accounted for on ordinary principles, we could hardly believe the fact as he related it, much less give any account of it, unless he should please to make the experiment before us, which we were unwilling he should do, lest in his weak condition he might carry it too far. He continued to talk very distinctly and sensibly for about a quarter of an hour respecting

The Fear of Death.

The dread of death is universal and instinctive; and yet how many rush into its arms! Suicide is a most impressive fact in this connection. The disappointed lover, the discouraged adventurer, the suspected clerk, the child wounded in its self-love or fearful punishment, faces the great enemy and invites his blow. Every now and then the community is shocked by suicides so unprovoked and so frequent as almost to persuade us that the natural fear of death is passing away. The inconsistency is easily explained. Lord Bacon says there is no passion that will not overmaster the terror of death. For passion is thoughtless; occupied wholly with an immediate suffering, it makes no estimate of any other kind of pain; absorbed in an instantaneous sorrow, it takes no other sorrow into account. The mind entertains but one passion at a time, whether it be joy or fear. But men are not always or generally under the influence of passion. Ordinary life is calm, calculating, considerate, and it is to ordinary life that death is so terrible. It is the thought of death is terrible, not death. Death is gentle, peaceful, painless; instead of bringing suffering, it brings an end of suffering. It is misery's cure. Where death is, agony is not. The processes of death are all friendly. The near aspect of death is gracious. There is a picture somewhere of a fearful face, livid and ghastly, which the beholder gazes on with horror, and would turn away from, but for a hideous fascination that not only rivets his attention, but draws him closer to it. On approaching the picture the hideousness disappears, and when directly confronted it is not any more seen; the face is the face of an angel. It is a picture of death, and the object of the artist was to impress the idea that the terror of death is in apprehension. Theodore Parker, whose observation of death was very large, has said he never saw a person of any belief, condition or experience, unwilling to die when the time came; and my own more limited observation confirms the truth of the remark. Death is an ordinance of nature, and like every ordinance of nature is directed by beneficent laws to beneficent ends. What must be, is made welcome. Necessity is beautiful.

Poor People.

There are various kinds of poverty. People perishing with famine are poor. People that cannot procure fuel in the winter, nor sufficient clothing for warmth and comfort, are poor. People that are compelled by their circumstances to live in squalid apartments, in ill-ventilated alleys, are poor. People that are infirm in health, and need a warmer climate and have no means to go away with, are poor. These are poor in their own view, and in the view of all mankind. People may be said to be absolutely poor, too, whose intellectual natures have begun their development, and yet who cannot procure books, or access to libraries, or entrance into schools and colleges. But, after all, it is "style" that makes many people poor; the show in which other people live. The house that was well enough furnished before, becomes mean when the next neighbor furnishes her rooms with more expense and elegance. Bricks or wood were good enough, till another's brownstone front went up. And the sidewalk and the horse-cars would answer very well, till a neighbor's horses pranced along the street, with glittering harness and glancing wheels, and a black coachman with silver buttons drove up to the door. And the same is true in circumstances of much humbler degree. Content is known to live in the cottage, but takes its leave after it has once visited the "mansion." "Style" is the world in many people's thoughts. Is not this arrant folly, good people? Is our own house the less comfortable because that of our neighbor is larger? Are our own blessings the less appreciable because his apparently outnumber them? Out upon such folly! The strong-minded and the wise never find themselves poor, however small their means and however cultivated their tastes may be. The world of God's creation is so much larger, so much fuller, so much more to them, than any work which man can create, that they never have a want beyond their means. Cannot you be as wise as they?

The Extirpation of the Buffalo.

Secretary Delano takes a new and instructive view of the question of the prospective extirpation of the bison. With a heartless disregard of the rights of the noble sportsmen, who feel that they have lived in vain if they have not proved their valor by chasing buffalo-cows on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, he suggests that the sooner the game is disposed of the better for civilization. His argument is that the Indians will continue more or less intractable while the hunting-grounds remain; but, as they become convinced that they can no longer rely upon the supply of game for their support, they will turn to the more equable source of subsistence furnished at the agencies, and endeavor to live so that the supply will be regularly dispensed. Stripped of its verbinge, this means simply that the only way to civilize the red man is to starve him into submission. However philanthropists may regard this suggestion, it is underlaid by something more than a modicum of truth. With a few exceptional cases, such as the Cherokees and Creeks, the Indians have shown no disposition to abandon their vagrant habits; but, following the wild herds from which they have derived their subsistence for centuries, they have wandered westward year by year before the white man's advance, preferring to pick up a scanty, chance subsistence, rather than to stoop to manual labor. Thus bison and savage are travelling rapidly the road to extinction; and the child is born to whom both will be almost as much an object of curiosity in our country as the elephant is now.

Milk Paint.—In *Every Man His Own Painter* we find the following: "For painting in rooms where the smell of oil of turpentine would be objectionable a preparation may be made as follows: Take eight ounces of freshly slacked lime and mix it in an earthen vessel with three quarts of skimmed sweet milk. In another vessel mix three and a half pounds of Paris white with three pints of the milk. When three mixtures are well stirred up put them together and add six ounces of linseed oil. Mix these well and it will be ready for use. This preparation is equal to oil paint, and is excellent for walls and ceilings. Any shade may be made by the addition of dry pigments."

The latest pets which the Parisian ladies affect are monkeys. These charming little animals are to take the place of the inevitable poodle, and are said to take kindly to the attention and affection lavished upon them. They are adorned by dainty silver collars but on their walks are left unchained, as each "respectable monkey is attended by two footmen, who guide his wayward steps and keep him within the bounds of the civilization of which he may one day form a part. We do not know whether Mr. Darwin, or a freak of fashion is to be thanked for this transfer of affections.

Tried and True.

The inexhaustible romance of emigration, of which in modern days our country is almost always the objective point, has its latest recorded illustration in a quiet little story recently made public through the circumstances of its gratifying conclusion.

Several years ago, in one of the midland counties of England, the son of a poor clergyman became enamored of a young lady named Moss, who lived in London, but was at that time passing the summer with her aunt, one of the minister's parishioners. Miss Moss was most graciously disposed toward her rural adorer, and as he was a gentleman by birth and a welcome guest in the most respectable country houses the society of the village recognized, there was no incompatibility in the affair. Upon her return to London, however, the young lady, whose father was a wealthy merchant, received so little sympathy from her family in the affair of the heart which she had to disclose to them, that she felt impelled to write rather disconsolately to her lover on the subject; and when he, upon hastening to the metropolis to present himself, was received with repellant coldness by the parents, the prospect for the lovers seemed unpromising enough.

Not to be thus dismissed, though, the clergyman's son obtained a private interview with the reluctant merchant, and stoutly asked why he was not eligible for the alliance he desired. The blunt answer was that his worldly circumstances were not suitable. He was poor and likely to remain so, and should seek a wife adapted to his means. Deeming the concluding piece of advice gratuitous, the lover took leave of the father with no great cordiality; but upon bidding adieu to his lady-love, asked her very earnestly if she would promise to wait for him until he should have gained for himself the means and position necessary to change the parental decision. The answer was as affirmative as earnest, and, without further explanation, the rejected suitor said a hurried goodby. Miss Moss heard no more of him until nearly three months thereafter, when a letter bearing an American postmark amazed her with the information that he had crossed the Atlantic to seek the appointed fortune, and had high hopes of soliciting the fulfillment of her promise in about two years.

A half-brother of his father was a merchant in Leavenworth, Kansas, and had given him countenance and general assistance by which he was sanguine that he could not fail to speculate successfully in city psoperty. Only let her remain faithful to him and in two years her father should see him in London again with plenty of money in his pockets. She answered appropriately, with a faith in the future as unworldly as his own, and from thenceforth their letters passed each other on the ocean by every steamer.

The story of American fortune-making by immigrants has not much variety. Occasionally the dream is at least partly realized, but as a general thing deferred hope is the burden of the song. The young Englishman in Kansas was always just about to do better, but the time of actual golden consummation never chanced to come. Two years and three years and four rolled on, and still he remained on this side of the sea and wrote hopeful letters. During this time his father, the clergyman, died, leaving an estate so meagre to the widow and daughter that the exile could not think of going back to his old home as poor as when he left. But the father of Miss Moss departed this life also, and about three months ago the true-hearted heiress wrote to her finally desponding lover that, as he could not go to her, she had decided to come to him.

Accordingly, the spiritied young lady, disregarding the still urgent objections of her friend, and leaving a London home of luxury and refinement, crossed the Atlantic alone, and on Sunday last arrived at a hotel in Leavenworth, where her yet impecunious lover was to, and of course did, meet her. They were married on the same day, and it may be added, that their journey will be back to the old country. A serious temporary sacrifice was involved, of course, in the fair voyager's bold trip to this country on such an errand; but, as already noted, she is now an heiress; her array of traveling trunks is spoken of as something wonderful, and the reunited lovers will return to their native land, as husband and wife, in the glow of a romance to which riches will give all necessary gentility.

Eli Perkins on defective Flues.

It pains me to hear of so many people being burned, on account of elevators and defective flues. The other day I laid a plan before the Fire Inspectors, which, if carried out, will remedy the evil.

When I called on the Inspector of Buildings, Mr. McGregor was trying hard. They were trying to abstract the heat from the fire, so as to leave the fire perfectly harmless, while the heat is to be carted off in flour barrels to supply cooking-stoves. Then they tried experiments in concentrating water, to be used in the engines in case of a drouth. The latter experiment proved eminently successful. Twelve barrels of water were evaporated down to a gill, and this was sealed in a small phial, to be diluted and used to put out fires in cases where no Croton water can be had. In some cases the water is to be evaporated and concentrated till it becomes a fine dry powder, and this can be carried around in the vest pocket of the firemen, and is to be blown upon the fire through tin horns—that is, it is to extinguish the fire in a horn.

I examined the powderized water with great interest; took a horn—in his hands—and proceeded to elucidate my plan for constructing fire-flues. I then told them how the holes of the flues should be constructed of solid cast iron or other non-combustible material and then cold corrugated iron, without any apertures, poured around them.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed Professor Tyndall and Mr. McGregor in a breath, "but where will you place the flues, Mr. Perkins?"

"My idea," I replied, drawing a diagram on the wall-paper with a piece of charcoal, "is to have these flues in every instance located in the adjoining house."

"Magnificent! but how about the elevator?"

"Why, after putting them in the next house too, I'd seal them up water-tight and fill them with cotton and let it freeze. Then I'd turn them bottom-side up, and if they caught fire the flames would only draw down it into the cellar."

The leading actors at the New York theaters are by no means badly paid. John Brougham has a weekly salary of $300, and a handsome income besides from his many plays; Mrs. John Wood gets $600; Rose Hersee, $500; Stuart Robson, $150. These are at the Grand Opera House. At the Fifth Avenue Theater Miss Davenport (whom Boucicault pronounces one of the best light-comedy actresses of the day) gets $150; George Clark 125; James Lewis, $125; Plessy Mordaunt $80; Jenny Lee, $60; Emily Westayer 50. There are very many others receiving salaries ranging from $30 to $60 a week. Most of these are prudent, money-saving people, regular visitors at the savings-banks.

Stokes on Trial.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Boardman. The prisoner himself was placed on the stand on his own behalf, and his examination lasted all day. He explained at length the circumstances of his business relations with Fisk, their subsequent litigations, and the various legal proceedings which arose from them. He narrated the progress of the libel suit instituted against Fisk by Josephine Mansfield, and having stated how he left Yorkville Police Court on the morning of the shooting, he detailed his subsequent movements up to the time of his arrival at the Grand Central Hotel. He was induced to enter the hotel by seeing a lady in the window above he thought he recognized as a friend he met at Saratoga during the previous summer, and he endeavored, but without success, to bring a friend, Mr. Bailey, with him. After entering the hotel he found that the lady was not the person whom he supposed, and he turned to go away; he had got down three or four steps, when he saw Fisk inside the second door; Fisk pulled his pistol out, and witness sprang to the left to be out of range. The witness here described Fisk as holding his pistol with both hands, and said he immediately took his pistol out of his right-hand coat pocket, and fired. Fisk cried "Oh" at the first shot, and at the second he turned partly around and said he was shot, and seemed to drop his pistol; had no premeditation to kill Fisk, and had no time to think; saw Fisk's pistol distinctly, and believed his own life to be in danger and he instantly took out his own pistol, cocked it, and fired as rapidly as possible, aiming at Fisk, but not thinking of killing, and not taking any particular aim. He denied the testimony of Thomas Hart that he crouched as if waiting for some one, and never used the words, "Now I have you;" did not go into the ladies' parlor, and dropped his pistol not there, but at the head of the stairs; did not say "I have just come in;" Fisk did not identify him as the man who shot him, but simply said, when he was confronted with him, "That is Mr. Stokes." Witness described that Fisk was a desperate, unscrupulous, vindictive man; that he had made threats against his life, and, in consequence of these threats, he was always apprehensive of violence through his agency; Fisk boasted to him that his touch was cold and clammy, that it was dangerous to cross him, and that Dorman B. Eaton would not trouble him any more. He denied the testimony of Parker that he said "Fisk was a ——— black-mailer, and that he would shoot him;" he had no acquaintance with Parker, and the statement was an invention. He repeated the evidence concerning the case given at the last trial, and was then subjected to a severe cross-examination.

One Result of Housekeeping.

Nothing robs one of that sort of personal vanity which youth is so apt to feel so soon as keeping house. If one never did that, it might be that the vain-glorious idea that it is a great thing to be the identical I which one happens to be, would never be properly modified; but a short experience of housekeeping proves conclusively that one is only of importance according to one's relation to each other folk.

There is a potato man who plainly thinks that if you do not take potatoes of him your mission on earth remains unfulfilled. There is an ice company which feels that your destiny is to buy ice. There is a gas company, to which you are number twenty-four, such a street, and can only prove your identity by depositing a certain sum of money in the company's hands.

You are "the person that is being painted" to the painter; and his notion becomes literally true, if you enter your domicile in a hurry, forgetful of his pots and brushes. You are so much meat a week to the butcher, and so many dollars a month to the cook.

In yourself you are nothing—sad or glad, tired, tormented, or in a state of beautitude, it matters not to any of these people. You are the big machine that winds the house up, winds food and furniture into it, and winds money out to pay for it all.

Oh for the golden dreams of early youth, when dinner was as natural a blessing as sunrise, and one never thought where the tin pans and teakettle came from; when, in a white dress and blue sash, one could repose upon a sofa, heedless of the rattle of ice-cart wheels or the howl of the milkman, unconscious of the awful days ahead, when every new arrival of the sort would be succeeded by a howl for "missus," and when one would be responsible for the sweetness of the butter, and the plentifulness of the green peas at that early season when they shell out small *Ledger.*

The First Carpet.

I was once very much amused at an anecdote an old preacher told of himself. It occured some sixty or seventy years ago. He had been raised in the backwoods, and knew but little of the ways of the world. Having been admitted into conference he was sent to a circuit, and upon a certain occasion was invited to dine with a wealthy man.

Carpets were not near so common then as they are now. Most people had their floors scoured very clean, and nice white sand sprinkled over them. This wealthy man with whom the young preacher dined, however, had a carpet; but it was not large enough to cover the floor, so their was a naked space all around the room about the width of a chair. It was the first carpet the preacher had ever seen, and he thought that it would not do to step on it; so he took a seat near the wall and drew his feet around on either side of his chair, so as not to touch it.

After a while a servant came in, and spreading down a piece of linen in the middle of the room, placed the dining-table on it and began to set it. The preacher was greatly troubled; he did not know how he was to get from the naked place where he sat to the piece of linen on which the table stood. He knew he could easily jump it if he had a fair chance; but how was he to manage with the chair between his feet he did not know. But then the thing must be done someway; so, when dinner was announced, he rose from his chair, and summoning all his energies, he made a desperate leap, and to his great joy, made the trip in safety.

Erie Speculations.—Jay Gould, just previous to the Boston fire, says a reliable New York authority, sent a prominent Broad street speculator to London, with letters of credit to a large amount, and orders to quietly buy calls upon an immense number of shares. The stock in New York had been depressed by Gould about 10 per cent., and was made to look very weak on purpose to induce the English speculators to sell calls at cheap rates. No telegrams were sent by cable, for fear of the operation leaking out, and the market for Erics was kept down until the return of the New York agent, who came back by the steamer City of Brussels two weeks ago. When the calls were all secured the trap was sprung and Erie shares ran up 10 per cent. within two days. Gould's profit in the London market are estimated at $5,000,000.

Disasters of the Year 1872.

It is lamentable that, as if to make up for the absence of war—the year 1872 was one of almost profound peace—storms, floods, earthquakes, fires, railroad collisions, assassinations abounded in all parts of the world, and carried off a great number of people.

Earthquakes, Floods, &c.—January 4 there were violent thunder-storms, with shock of earthquake, in England: 16th, the great earthquake at Smemachia, Caucasus, occured, killing 137 people, wounding 44, and destroying the city; 26th, there were reported terrible floods in England which caused immense losses of property. The next day began the famous snow blockade on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter part of January and the beginning of February were extremely cold, and many persons in the Northwest died of exposure. February 8, three persons were killed in Utah by enormous snow slides, 2,000 feet in height; the 14th, a frightful storm in the Northwest, 800 cars blockaded, and many persons reported as perishing from cold. March 30, snow drifts were reported in Nova Scotia thirty feet deep; 26th and following days, 7,000 shocks of earthquake were felt in California, 1,500 miles of country were shaken, forty people killed, and 40 wounded. Oaxaca, Mexico, was visited by an earthquake which destroyed part of the city on the 27. April 3, Antioch, Syria, was destroyed by an earthquake, by which 2,000 persons were killed; 8th, a great flood in the Ohio River by which 125 boats were sunk. An eruption of Vesuvius—the most terrible for two centuries—occured on the 25th to the 27th, causing the death of 200 persons. June 8th, a great tornado occured in Ohio, by which 160 houses were blown down and 60 persons more or less injured. The summer in the Northern States was characterized by the intense heat which occured at short intervals and continued long. The first snow fell at Blandford, Mass., on the 31st of August. September 28, Osceola, Ark., was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, and on the following day there were great gales and immense loss of property on the lakes. October 24th, disastrous freshets on the river Po in Italy rendered 60,000 families homeless. On November 13 and 14 terrible gales in the Baltic and North seas, eighty ships and hundreds of lives reported lost; the damage between $2,000 000 and $3,000,000; 26th, great gales on the English coast, causing great damage; December 4, the Po was again flooded; 8th to 19th, hurricane in England and Ireland, towns flooded and 449 lives reported lost in ten days; 19th, the Seine overflowed and Paris was partly under water; 22nd, the greatest inundation of the Thames in twenty years occured at London; 26th, great snow-storm in New York, travel almost stopped. The following days the storm continued in the West.

Railroad Accidents.—A railroad train at Upper Alton, Ill., was telescoped on February 7, seven persons killed and thirteen wounded; June 22, an accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Belleville, Ontario, scalded sixty-five persons, of whom twenty-three died; December 24, twenty persons killed and forty wounded by an accident at Corry, Pa.; the following day three persons were killed and seventeen wounded by an accident near Indianapolis, Ind.

Fires.—March 4, $1,000,000 fire in Philadelphia; 20th, Dusseldorf Art Gallery, Germany, destroyed; 19th, Jayne's building and five printing offices (Philadelphia) burned down; loss, $1,000,000. July 5, 1,000 houses in Constantinople burned; 20th, great petroleum fire at Hunter's Point, L. I.; loss, $1,500,000. August 12, a cotton factory in Geneva, Switzerland, burned; loss, $2,000,000. September 3, part of Canterbury Cathedral burned; 6th, 120 houses in Zernatz, Switzerland, burned. October 2, the Escurial, in Spain, damaged by fire caused by lightning. November 9-10, the great fire in Boston; more than eighty acres of ground were burned over; twenty to thirty lives are reported lost, and the money value of the property destroyed is estimated at more than 100,000,000. December 5, the Fifth Avenue Hotel horror—eleven women roasted to death; 24th, Barnum's Museum destroyed by fire; same afternoon, fire in Centre street—seven lives lost.

Losses of Ships.—March 4, ship Great Republic lost at sea. May 17, Cunarder Tripoli wrecked on west coast of Ireland. June 16, steamer Gaudeyea exploded her boilers in Marseilles harbor with a loss of fifty-five lives. July 5, ship Rothsay, from Calcutta, lost at sea with seventeen persons. August 13, steamer Bienville on her voyage from New York to Aspinwall burned at sea, nineteen lives lost; 24th, steamship America burned at Yokohama; lost $1,000,000 and several lives; 31st, steamer Metis lost in the Sound; forty-eight persons killed. November 9-19, eighty ships and hundreds of smaller vessels lost in the Baltic and North seas from hurricanes. December 8-19, fifteen ships driven ashore on the English and Irish coast by a great hurricane; 449 lives lost.

Diseases of Men and Animals.—January 1-8, 230 persons died of small-pox in Philadelphia; 12, small-pox reported as spreading in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland. March 22, small-pox in New York and vicinity. April 6, 43 persons reported as dying in a week of small-pox in Montreal. June 11, cholera appears in Southern Russia. Week ending July 6, 1,569 persons died from the effects of the terrible heat in New York; 19th, rinderpest attacks the herds of England; 20th, cholera spreading in Central and Southern Russia. August 29, cholera in India and West Russia. September 17, fatal cattle plague appears in Nevada. October 1, the great horse-plague appears in Ontario, Can., and in the two months following is is said to have attacked 5,000,000 horses; 10th, 3,000,000 persons are said to have died of famine and plague in Persia; 25th, 30,000 horses sick of the epizootic in New York—the following days witnessed a great mortality among the sick ones; 30th, cholera appears in East Prussia; Hungary, and Ireland. November 2, the horse-plague reaches England; 3d, cholera in Vienna, Prague, and Berlin; 18th, 80,000 Russians have died since January 1 of cholera.

Assassinations.—February 5, attempted assassination of President Thiers by shooting; Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India assassinated at Port Royal (India) by a fanatical native; 29th, attempted assassination of Queen Victoria by a Fenian named O'Connor. July 18, attempt to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain in the streets of Madrid.

MAN AND MONKEY.—Mr. Darwin has written a new book, the subject of which is *The Expression of Emotion in Man and Animal.* For the purpose of proving the connection between the two species he states that both men and apes "pout" and "turn the cold shoulder" as an indication of displeasure. And he tells how it is done, in order that all juveline apes or humans who like may practice the pout without mistake. He says that "the pouting here referred to consists of the protrusion of both lips in a tubular form, sometimes to such an extent as to project as far as the end of the nose, if this be short," and that "pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by a booing or a whooing noise."

In the Condemned Cell.

Edward S. Stokes, sentenced to death for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., is in cell No. 4, of the Tombs, in New York. It is known as the condemned cell and is on the ground floor of the condemned row. The cell is about ten feet long by six in width. The last occupant of the room was Foster, the car-hook murderer, who was removed to better quarter when the stay of proceedings in his case was granted. Some seventeen condemned men have occupied it since 1850, and the last occupant who suffered the extreme penalty of the law was the negro John Thomas, executed sometime more than a year ago. The cell looked bare and cheerless enough yesterday, but will be carpeted and fitted up for the present occupant, who will be made as comfortable as possible. It is securely fastened with a net work of iron grating, the interstices of which will scarcely admit of the insertion of a man's finger. It contained only a chair at the rear end, on which was laid a bundle of clothing, another chair near it, supporting a small black valise; a bed near the door, and a small table directly in the doorway. On the table was placed a bottle of cordial and a tumbler with which the occupant occasionally refreshed himself. In his hand he held a lead pencil, and ever and anon he would write a mysterious something with it on the walls of his cell, and then ceasing abruptly, would draw with the pencil abstractedly. In conversing with the writer, of his case and his prospects, Stokes protested bitterly at the crowds of people that lined the streets yesterday morning as he drove from the Tombs to the court-room to be sentenced. "One would think," said he, "that the day was a holiday and that I was a procession." He also said that owing to some strange idea entertained by the "prosecuting lawyers" that they were in personal danger from him, he was searched by the officers for any weapon that he might have about him ere he entered the court-room yesterday. He indignantly disclaimed entertaining any feeling of personal hostility toward his prosecutors, and said instead that he intied them, because he was convinced that when they had fully recovered from the excitement of the trial they will be sorry that they have succeeded so well as they have in their work.

"All three men," said he, "were not only my lawyers at one time, but my personal friends, and though they have forgotten that fact now, they will remember it hereafter. I tell you before God that I am happier to-day in my condemned cell than those three men are out in the wide City of New York. I at least was Fisk's open enemy for years. They were my friends, my advisers, up till just a little while ago. I dare say they mean right enough, but they will find some day that they were terribly mistaken. Beach I do not feel so badly about. He gave me fair notice of a fight (though a rather sudden one), and what he has done since he has done openly. But Fullerton has striven to stab me in the dark, and Fellows has acted as though he had never been under any obligations to me. Still I believe I owe the verdict against me more to Beach than to any one man. I think he is well paid, for his money (this bitterly and with intense feeling) it will be every dollar of it blood money."

The prisoner also said that he was perfectly convinced that Mrs. Fisk had not been in any way among those who had "hunted him down." He was certain she had not spent any money against him, but that Jay Gould was the moving spirit of the prosecution. He said he was prepared to die, if die he must, knowing that Jay Gould had killed him. He attached the greatest importance to the fact that there had been so many murders in New York of late, and said, "After all a jury is a part of the public, and I happening to be the one tried at this particular time, was the one whom the public mind selected as an example. Had any other man been in my place he would have had to serve as this 'example' instead of me, but as I was generally supposed to be the richest of the lot, and all that sort of thing, why of course I have had to serve as a conspicuous example. Now, it may be, I did wrong in shooting at Mr. Fisk at all—though God knows I never had any more idea of killing him than I had of killing you—but all the murders that have been committed since then have nothing to do with my guilt or innocence, and should never have been for a moment considered in reference to my case one way or the other. And although I fully believe that the jury tried to do their duty, and although I deny altogether that any of the jury were bought up by Jay Gould or by anybody else, yet I do believe that, unconsciously to themselves, perhaps, they were influenced by the pressure of the public sentiment.

Mr. Stokes professes to be entirely satisfied with the efforts of his counsel save in one instance, in respect to which he said: "Had I really started out that Saturday afternoon to shoot Mr. Fisk, as the prosecution claim I did, would I not naturally have gone to the Erie Railroad offices. Besides, how on earth was I to know that he was going that afternoon to the Grand Central Hotel? or how was I to know when he would be there? Besides, I deny altogether that I ever had any idea of going to the Grand Central Hotel that afternoon all. I have always been in the habit of riding in a carriage in preference to walking since I have been in the City of New York, and have also been in the habit of designating any place I wanted to go to by some prominent object, hotel or theatre, in the neighborhood. Consequently, having an appointment that afternoon with my friend at Great Jones

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Constitutional Convention.

We see by the proceedings of the Convention, thus far made known in the shape of resolutions and amendments offered and referred, many of them that would disgrace even the slang of a Union League, or the belchings of a Junta of pot-house politicians, and it convinces us, that the members of talents, intelligence, and statesmanship, in the convention, will be bored to death by the small fry that is seated among them. That there are questions of great importance that will come before them, is true, questions that will involve the rights of the state, such as the right of suffrage, and we hold that this is a conventional right, and that the present convention can enlarge, or restrict, or qualify it. Already do we find the worshippers of Ham's decendants are raising their impious hands to strike out the word "White' from the 1st section, 3rd article, of the present constitution, in servile obedience to the radical kites, whose talons they have affixed to the instrument signed by George Washington as its President, ycleped the 14th and 15th amendments. Will a majority of the convention permit the political sacrilege to be consummated? Will they permit these political Janizaries to disgrace our good old commonwealth by placing her alongside of Louisiana and the Pinchback governor, South Carolina and her negro administration? We hope not. The negro nor mulatto had no right to vote in our state under the constitution of 1776 or 1790. See chief-justice Gibson's opinion in Hobbs, et al vs Fox, 6 Watts Rep. 553. But these incendious gentlemen do not intend to stop here. The legislature in 1839 passed an election law, the 95 sec. declaring that, "No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any election within this commonwealth, during the time of such election" &c., and they now intend to have inserted in the constitution a prohibition, preventing the legislature of the State from enacting, hereafter, any such law—thus recognizing the usurpation and infringement of the rights of the state by President Grant and his soldiers, in the late elections held in New York and in this state. So they go. But suppose that as a matter of grace and favor they should leave out the word "White" in the 1st sec. 3rd art. and insert it by declaring "that none but *White* freemen shall be elected as Senators and members of the House of Representatives," &c—this a majority of the convention have the power and right to do. Similar restrictions and qualifications are to be found in the laws and constitutions of several of our states. In New York a negro must be possessed of a freehold worth $250 before he can vote, while the white man is not subject to this free hold qualification. In Massachusetts none can vote who can not read the constitution and write his name, and in that state, and one or two others, they have imposed a capita tax on each foreign emigrant that is landed on their shores. But the qualification and restriction in the constitution of the United States is in point. The person elected President must be a native born citizen. But this qualification and restriction is not required of the person elected Vice-President. So in our state, if the negro is permitted, as a favor, to vote, this is no reason that he should be elected to office, or be an officer in the militia to command white men, or sworn as a juror to try white men, or be elected to any office of trust or profit in this state—and we think the convention will so declare in the constitution they will submit to the people for their approval.

Purchased Seats.

From the revelations of bribery almost invariably following the election of a United States Senator, now-a-days, one is led to conclude that few members now occupy seats in that once august body, made renowned by a Clay, Webster, Benton, Cass, Buchanan, and others, in the earlier and purer days of the republic, but what obtain their seats by bribery—purchasing their seats as men would buy cattle. Cameron is notorious the world over for buying his election, Patterson did it, the Credit Mobilier as now leaks out before the investigation, spent $10,000 to elect senator Harlan, from Iowa, and senator elect Caldwell, of Kansas, was elected by bribery, a committee to investigate his case, having witnesses before it which make out a clear case against him, of which the *Tribune* remarks:

The Investigating Committees now at work in Washington, if they do not take alarm at the multiplying developments of irregularity and wickedness, are likely to throw a flood of light upon certain mysteries of legislation which have long puzzled simple-minded people. Parliamentary debate, as we all know, has long fallen into disrepute at the national Capitol, or is valued only for its indirect effect upon public sentiment; and bills before Congress are really discussed, not in Senate or House of Representatives, but in the newspapers. The arts of promoting legislation are practiced secretly in the lobbies and corridors; and what those arts are, if the present investigations go on much longer, we shall all thoroughly understand.

There is the purchase system, for instance, of which the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is getting a pretty fair illustration in the Kansas case. Mr. Caldwell, it seems, wishing to be Senator, bought the Kansas Legislature out and out, as he might have bought a drove of hogs. The usual price of a member was $1,000; but if there happened to be a corner in the market quotations ran as high as $2,500, and some uncommonly conscientious gentlemen refused to sacrifice their integrity for less than $5,000. One member, being applied to for his vote, hinted that "he was a poor man" and struck a bargain at $2,000. It is painful to learn that although he voted according to agreement he never got the money. Mr. Caldwell's friend's formed a committee of five, who used to go over the list of members together and devide the work. "Sometimes" (this is the confession of one of the five) "a member would report that a certain man had better not be counted yet, "as he was a little too high, but he thought "he could bring him down." And yet there seems to have been a competition lively enough to send prices up one hundred per cent in two days, and Mr. Caldwell had to pay roundly because he was 'a little slow" in coming to terms. A Mr. Carson testified that he had been "employed by T. J. Anderson, a friend of "Caldwell, to buy votes at $1,7000 each; "that is, he was to have $1,700 for each "vote he bought, and he was to make all "the profit he could." Under this arrangement the honerable gentlemen were most unmercifully shaved. Mr. Carson paid only $1,000 for the wear and tear of the moral sentiments, and kept $700 for his own wear and tear of lungs and shoe-leather. One of the members who had taken the money afterwards returned it, having changed his mind, and Mr. Carson "kept it to pay for his own services." So little disguise was there about this business that the same Mr. Carson asked legal advice as to the possibility of taking a receipt from the members whom he bought, so as to insure delivery.

There is another system of lobbying, much less dangerous and less brutal than these dealings in legislative live-stock. It consists in "making friends," and the Credit Mobilier inquiry presents an excellent illustration of it. The Credit Mobilier was a doubtful company which made a great deal of money through the favor of Congress. It had obtained, as its chief managers tell us, all the legislation it wanted; but it was threatened with an investigation; it might at any time be ruined by unfavorable action in Washington; and if it wanted nothing else it wanted to be let alone. The trustees consequently put into the hands of Oakes Ames and Thomas C. Durant a thousand shares of stock to be distributed "where it would do "most good." These gentlemen (or at any Mr. Ames—we have not heard Durant's story yet) proceeded to place the stock in Congress. They asked no direct return for it; they only wanted to make friends by giving Congressmen a pecuniary interest in the affairs they were expected officially to examine. They did not give the stock outright; they only sold it at a third or a quarter of its value, and promised that every man who took it should have his money back, with ten per cent per annum additional, if he did not like the investment. That the Credit Mobilier was not molested in Congress after this, and that it was even benefited by subsequent acts, it would perhaps be superfluous to mention.

What difference is there in principle between these two methods of corruption? In both cases legislators accept a pecuniary consideration for their official action. In both cases they prove false to their public duty and become the paid agents of private persons or companies. The corruption in the Kansas system is the more gross and degrading, because it presupposes the loss of all shame; but the bribery in the Credit Mobilier case is nevertheless real, and the implicated Congressmen can only vindicate their honesty at the expense of their understanding.

New York city has fourteen murderers awaiting trial, besides Stokes, whose lawyers are making an effort to get a new trial for him. If Stokes gets through the meshes of the law, it would be an outrage to hang any of the others. If there is not law enough to hang him, there certainly is not to hang any other murderer.

John W. Geary issued 425 pardons during the time he was governor—many of these were for villains of the most dangerous kind, and heads of political rowdy gangs of Philadelphia. We trust the constitutional convention will place such restrictions upon the pardoning power that such abuses of it will be shut off.

Governor Geary will have a nice thing for himself after the close of his term. His legs are full of bullets, which struck him and lodgded there during the war, so that his propellors now present veins of the richest lead ore, a lease of which has been obtained by a company of lead miners, from whom the governor will receive a bonus that will make him comfortable during the remainder of his days.

The Dominican government has presented President Grant with four asses. We think there are too many asses about the white house already and San Domingo hadn't need increase the number.

The temperance men of Mifflin have organized and intend to make a vigorous campaign against license at the approaching spring election.

Caldwell's Corruption.

HIGH PRICED LEGISLATORS IN KANSAS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Elections this morning examined Ira Dusick, a member of the Kansas Legislature; C. W. Thomas, and James C. McDowell, the latter of whom testified that Thomas offered to sell him for Caldwell the votes of Steele, and other members of the Legislature. The Committee also examinied at great length L. T. Smith, Caldwell's partner in the banking business. Smith gave the details of the arrangemedt made before the Senatorial Election between Caldwell, Governor Carney and himself, by which Carney was to withdraw from the Senatorial candidacy for fifteen thousand dollars paid him by Caldwell. This amount was subsequently paid Carney by Caldwell in installments of ten and five thousand dollars respectively. Some time afterwards Smith gave Carney $7,000 to reimburse him for expenditures during the election.

Another Democratic Senator.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The committee on elections decided to-day to give the seat from Florida to Niblack, democrat, who contested the seat of Walls, negro and republican. Walls has held the seat since the beginning of the present session of congress. It now appears that he never had any right to it.

Bloody election riots have occurred in the City of Parana, Brazil, and many persons killed.

The Surveyor General's Report.

The report of Col. R. B. Beath, Surveyor General, for the year ending November 30th, is before us. The receipts paid into the State Treasury, during the year, were $48,155.48—a little less than for the year 1871, but about the average of yearly receipts since the passage of the act of May 20, 1864 which so greatly stimulated the patenting of lands. The stimulus given by that act seems to have reached its maximum in 1780, since which time the applications for parents have diminished. The act of last session, requiring County Surveyors to notify the owners of unpatented lands of the amounts of the liens held against them by the State has been put into operation. This plan has been adopted to avoid the harshness of bringing suits without notice, which could have been done at any time, and it is believed will go far toward closing up the unfinished business of the Department. Special lists were made out for each county, and embraced 1,492 tracts and 58 town lots, covering 321,470 acres, against which the Commonwealth has liens for unpaid purchase money and fees amounting to $100,000. Many of the County Surveyors have reported, and generally have been quite successful in finding the tracts and the owners. They uniformly report that owners will voluntarily settle, and thus avoid compulsory collection on the part of the State. The liens against lands not embraced in the special lists amount to $500,000, thus showing an aggregate due the State from unpatented land of $600,000. The Survey or General appreciates the importance of speedily closing up the accounts of the State against unpatented lands, and suggests to those who know their land to be unpatened, the propriety of paying off their liens without waiting to be notified by the County Surveyors. By doing so, they will save costs, and the accumulation of interest on the liens. The Surveyor recommends an increase of the fees for making connected drafts, copies of records, etc., as the revenues from this service do not pay the expense. He asks the fees to be increased so as to make the office at least self-sustaining.

The Chicago *Times* holds the following views on currency and banking:

A Washington telegram says that the House Committee on Currency and Banking have agreed on a bill "for free banking, without authority to issue circulating notes." This means, probably, that the committee have agreed on a bill extending all the privileges of the existing banking law, except the privilege of issuing circulation, to all who may wish to avail themselves thereof. This a step in the right direction. If banking privileges are to be granted by the general government at all, there is no reason why they should not be granted equally to all. There is no propriety or justice in creating and maintaining a banking monopoly, any more than there is justice or propriety in creating and maintaining a railroad or a hotel monopoly. The banking and currency committee seem to perceive, however, that it will not extend the privilege of issuing circulation to all who may desire it. They seem to perceive that if banking were to be made free in this respect, there would be great danger of extreme inflation, with all its attendant evils. But if they can perceive this, why can they not perceive that the currency privilege is one which ought not to be granted at all? The government ought to grant no favors which cannot be granted equally to all who may desire them. Government ought not to create and foster monopolies of any kind. It ought not to say to the public, "You may enjoy all the privileges conferred by the banking law, except one, and that the most valuable one; that one must be reserved for the exclusive benefit of those who now enjoy it." If a privilege cannot be freely extended without detriment to the public interests, as it clearly cannot be in the matter of issuing circulating notes, then it ought to be withheld entirely. But our law-givers don't believe in shaping legislation in accordance with principles, and therefore they will see no impropriety in making banking free, except in so far as they prefer to have it remain a monopoly.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT HORACE GREELEY'S FUNERAL.

When President Grant declined an invitation to a dinner in Washington in order that he might attend the funeral of Horace Greeley, many kind things were said of him by the news paper press of the country. It seemed to be regarded as a piece of self-denial greatly to be commended, and we are sure that all the admirers of his excellency will be sincerely glad to learn that he got a good dinner in New York, with wine in plenty, and that he got all these good things without paying for any of them. Shortly after Horace Greeley's body was deposited in the ground the Fifth Avenue Hotel sent the following bill to the Board of New York Aldermen:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
New York, Dec. 4, 1872.

President Grant and Party,
Dr. to Darling, Griswould & Co.

Board and parlor, 1 day, 6 persons	$48 00
Fires	$2 00
Meals served in room	16 75—18 75
Carriages—$4, $2	6 00
Wine	19 00—25 00
	$91 75

When the above bill was received the Hon. Jenkins Van Schaick, who had the honor of riding with President Grant in Mr. Greeley's funeral procession moved that the bill be paid and the motion was adopted. The amount thus expended was ordered to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," and that was the end of it. We have no camments to make.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts has just made a report to the Legislature of that Commonwealth, which shows the losses of home and foreign companies by the Boston fire to be as follows:

Companies.	
Massachusetts, mutual	$5,737,879
Mass., joint stock	30,018,225
	$35,756,104
Maine	532,500
New Hampshire	8,500
Rhode Island	1,122,038
Connecticut	2,982,375
New York	7,460,987
Pennsylvania	2,710,500
Ohio	260,000
Illinois	51,268
Wisconsin	55,500
Minnesota	28,000
California	55,000
Foreign	4,864,458
Total	$35,901,957

Of the 187 companies taking risks in Boston 72 succumbed to their losses, and of the 115 which survived about 30 have been compelled to reduce capital or call for assessments ranging from 20 to 75 per cent. Notwithstanding this havoc 28 new companies have been authorized since the fire, and 7 have commenced operations.

Constitutional Convention.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Chairman of the Committee on Legislature, presented the report of said committee, which was laid over for printing. The following are the essential points thereof:

The report submitted by Mr. MacVeagh proposes biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and a carefully prepared oath that the members have neither given bribes to obtain their election nor taken bribes to influence their official action.

The scheme of apportionment is based upon the system in the reformed Constitution in Illinois (that is, the cummulative system) and it is believed that it will never secure a fair districting of the State, without permitting the State to be divided and "gerymandered" to suit the convenience of the Legislature or of political parties.

The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,200 for each period of two years, without allowing any further sums as members of committees or perquistes of any kind.

Elections for members of the Legislature are to be held only once in two years. Senators holding for four years, and Representatives for two years.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The House Post-Office Committee unanimously authorized General Farnsworth, the chairman, to prepare a bill to reduce letter postage to 2 cents, and require prepayment on all printed matter except on weekly papers circulating in the counties where they are printed; these to be unaffected by the proposed bill. An estimate from the Post office Department shows that $1,300,000 are annually lost on account of postage on printed matter being uncollected or confiscated by postmasters.

NAPOLEON'S OBSEQUIES.

Sixty Thousand Spectators Present—Modesty of the Prince Imperial.

London, January 16—It is now estimated that there were sixty thousand persons in Chiselhurst yesterday.

Many of the stores in London and throughout the country were partly closed during the funeral.

While the Prince Imperial was returning from the chapel, he was saluted with the cry of "vive l' Empereur!" In reply he exclaimed, "The Emperor is dead! Vive la France!"

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The number of emigrants who left the port of Bremen for the United States last year was 80,000. The emigration from Hamburg during the same time reached the unprecedented figure of 59,600.

A boiler exploded in a factory at Charleroi, Belgium, yesterday morning, killing eleven persons and wounding a large number of others, some very seriously.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Papal Allocution on the Italian Spoliations and the German Encroachments.

The Document that was Suppressed in Germany.

[From the Catholic Review of 14th inst.]

The following important document is a translaction of the Papal allocution addressed by the Pope to the Cardinals in the Consistory of December 23. It has already attracted profound attention in Europe, and is this morning published for the first time in America. It will be remembered that the publication of this allocution in the German Empire has led to the prosecution of several Roman Catholic journals.

Allocution of our Most Holy Lord Pius IX., by the favor of Divine Providence, Pope, delivered 22nd, December, 1872, to the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in the Palace of the Vatican.

VENERABLE BROTHERS: The just and merciful Lord, whose judgements are inscrutable and whose ways are not to be scanned, permits this Apostolic See and the whole Church in union with it to groan under a long and cruel persecution. Our and your condition, venerable brothers, has not been changed, but rather is daily aggravated since the occupation of our provinces, and especially since, two years ago, this glorious city was withdrawn from our parental rule. The experience of our yoke has taught us how correctly, from the beginning of this persecution promoted by the machinations of wicked sects and perpetrated and carried on by their disciples at the head of public affairs, we frequently in our allocutions and apostolic letters have asserted openly that the sovereign rights of our secular princedom were attacked with so much force for no other reason than that so a way might be laid towards abolishing, if that could be done, the spiritual authority in which the successors of Peter are glorious, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ himself, living and reigning in it. Very clearly indeed has that been shown by the hostile acts of the sub-Alpine Government, especially by those iniquitous laws by which even the clerics, torn from the foot of the alters and deprived of their immunity, have been summoned to the military service; by which even bishops have been deprived of the right of teaching youth, and their seminaries have been closed. Still this purpose of theirs shall be made still more clear by us. In this very city the religious congregations are disturbed under our own eyes, are violently driven out from their houses and the property of the Church subjected to an enormous tribute and handed over to the disposition of the civil authority. Even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they call it, a law not wholly dissimilar from that which, notwithstanding our protests and solemn condemnation, has already been put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the Church and offer them at public auction. But this law—if, indeed, we can honor by such a name a decree so repulsive to natural, divine, and social right—is much more iniquitous and criminal in Rome and the adjacent provinces. It injures more deeply and sorely the rights and possessions of the universal Church. It attacks the very foundation of the true social civilization, which the religious orders, with unceasing labor and equal courage and constancy, have promoted and perfected, not only in our territory, but which they have brought and still bring to foreign and barbarous nations, despising difficulties, dangers, losses, even life itself. In fine, this law attacks the rights and privileges of our Apostolate, since if the religious houses were obliterated or notably reduced, and the secular clergy reduced to destitution and gradually diminishing in numbers owing to the military conscription, not only here as elsewhere would there be wanting those who should break the bread of life to the people, who should administer the sacraments to the faithful who should teach the young and strengthen them against the innumerable snares daily laid for them, but the Roman Pontiff would be deprived of those aids which, as the universal master and pastor, he so much needs for the government of the entire Church. The spoliation of the Roman Church would include those treasures which have been gathered here and placed in this centre of unity by the generosity of all Catholics rather than by the gift of our own people. And so those treasures which were brought here for the use and increase of the universal Church will be impiously converted to the use of others. Scarcely had we learned that one of the ministers of the sub-Alpine Government had signified to the Legislative Assembly his purpose of submitting to it a law of this kind than we exposed its monstrous character through a letter of the sixteenth day of June of this year (1872), addressed to our Cardinal Secretary of State, and we commanded him that he should make known to the ambassadors of the foreign princes near the Holy See this new danger impending over us. Nevertheless, as the threatened law has been proposed, the duty of our apostolate requires that we should renew with a louder voice the expostulations already made in your presence, venerable brothers, and before the universal Church. Execrating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, whose vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, together with any scheme of law which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the Church there of its property and disposing it for the benefit of the treasury or otherwise. We therefore pronounce invalid whatever is done against the rights and patrimony of the Church. We declare absolutely void and null any acquisition, by any title, of the stolen goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See will never cease to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishments which, ipso facto incurred, the apostolic constitutions inflict on the invaders of the church, and pitying their souls bound by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath, and of the revelation of the just judgement of God.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the Church throughout Italy, has been not lightly increased by the cruel persecutions to which it is subject elsewhere, especially in the new German Empire, where not only by secret machinations, but also by open force, they attempt to subvert it from the very foundation, since men who not only do not profess our holy religion, but do not even know it, claim for themselves the right of defining the dogmas and rights of the Catholic Church, and while they disturb her they have the audacity to declare that they do her no injury. More-over, adding calumny and derision to injury, they do not hesitate to attribute this cruel persecution to the fault of the Catholics, forsooth, that their prelates and priesthood together with the faithful refuse to prefer the laws and will of the civil empire to the holy laws of God and the Church, and to abstain from their religious duty.

Would that the guides of public affairs, taught by a long experience, might be persuaded that none of their subjects would with greater exactness than Catholics render to Ceasar the things that were Ceasar's, and this precisely because they desire religiously to render to God the things that are God's.

The civil authorities of some of the cantons of the Swiss republic appear to have entered upon the same path as the German empire in deciding on the dogmas of the Catholic faith in favoring apostates and interrupting the exercise of Episcopal authority. The government of Geneva, although bound by a solemn treaty to guard and protect in its territory the Catholic religion, has in the past years enacted laws injurious to the authority and liberty of the Church, and more recently has suppressed the Catholic schools, has banished religious orders, and deprived others of the right of teaching. Lately it has endeavored to destroy the authority which for many years past our venerable brother Gasper, Bishop of Hebron, legitimately exercises, and to deprive him of his parochial benefice it has even gone so far as to invite, by public solicitation, the inhabitants to schismatically subvert the ecclesiastical government.

Not less grave is what the Church suffers in Catholic Spain from the hands of the civil power. We have learned that a law concerning the endowment of the clergy has been proposed and ratified, by which not only are the solemn treaties and conventions broken, but absolutely every rule of right and justice is trampled under foot. This law which is calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy and to augment and increase the evils done to that illustrious nation, in these later years, to the injury of faith and ecclesiastical disciplin, by a deplorable series of acts of the Spanish Government, has called for the just and emphatic complaints of our venerable brother the Bishop of Spain, as it now calls for our solemn expostulation.

Sadder things are also to be told of that small but impudent band of Armenians who, especially at Constantinople, have endeavored by audacious fraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. Belying their Catholic name, they continue in opposition to our own supreme authority and their legitimate Patriarch, who, expelled by their artifice, has been compelled to fly, and exile, to us. By their craftiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the exertions of our Legate Extraordinary sent thither to arrange this affair, and our own letter addressed to the most serene Emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have converted to their own use some of the Catholic churches; they have assembled in a caucus (conciliabulum) and have appointed a schismatical patriarch, and have succeeded in depriving the Catholics of the right which they always up to this enjoyed through public agreements. Concerning these troubles of the Church we shall perhaps deal more explicitly in our just protests are despised.

But amongst so many causes for grief we rejoice, venerable brothers, that you can be consoled, as we ourselves have been raised up from our affliction, by the constancy and indefatigableness of the bishops of these regions and elsewhere; bishops, who, girt round the loins in truth and clad with the breast-plate of justice, and closely bound to this chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction, both singly and in a body, by word and writing, by expostulations and pastoral letters, together with their clergy and faithful people, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy See, and of themselves. They restrain unjust violence, refute calumnies, discover plots, defeat the audacity of the impious, and show to all the light of truth. They strengthen the good, and they oppose to the assaults of the enemy attack them on all sides the strength of a compact unity. To us, afflicted with so many evils of the Church, they afford a most comforting consolation and a powerful help which will certainly be greater if they take care that the bonds of faith and charity in which their minds and affections are joined should daily become closer. To secure this, let no one think it inopportune that those who, with the authority of metropolitans, preside over the ecclesiastical provinces, should confer with their suffragans in the best manner that circumstances will permit on those measures which mutually unite and strengthen them all in one mind and sentiment, and let them prepare themselves to undergo with a unanimous effort the difficult contest against the assaults of the impious.

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable brothers, with his sword, hard, great, and strong; the smoke of his anger ascends and the fire burns from his face. But will God cast us away forever, or will he not be appeased? No! for the Lord does not forget to have mercy, and he will not stay his mercies in his anger, for he is mighty to pardon and he may be propitiated by those invoking him in truth, and he shall pour out on us the riches of his mercy. Let us endeavor to appease the divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of our Lord. Humbly walking in newness of life, let us go to the King of Peace who is about to come to announce peace to them and good will. The just and merciful God by whose mysterious purpose we are permitted to see the sorrow of our people and the sorrow of our holy city, and to sit there when it is given into the hands of the enemy, he will incline his ear to hear; he will open his eyes and see our desolation and the city upon which his name is invoked.

PIUS IX.

"THE LOST ARTS."

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS

(Concluded.)

Ancient Master Artisans.

Taking the metals, the Bible in its first chapters showed that man first conquered metals there in Asia, and the wonder is that on that spot to-day he can work more wonders with those metals than we can.

One of the surprises that the European artists received when the English plundered the Summer palace of the King of China, was the curiously wrought metal vessels of every kind, far exceeding all the boasted skill of the workmen of Europe.

Mr. Colton of The Boston Journal, the first week he landed in Asia, found that his chronometer was out of order from the steel of the works having become rusted. The London Medical and Surgical Journal advises surgeons not to venture to carry any lancets to Calcutta, to have them gilded, because English steel could not bear the atmosphere of India. Yet the Damascus blades of the Crusades were not gilded, and they are as perfect as they were eight centuries ago.

There was one at the London Exhibition, the point of which could be made to touch the hilt, and which could be put to a scabbard like a corkscrew and bent everyway without breaking, like an American politician. [Laughter.]

Now, the wonder of this is, that perfect steel is a marvel of science. If a London chronometer-maker wants the best steel to use in his chronometer, he does not send to Sheffield, the center of all science, but to the Punjaub, the empire of the seven rivers where there is no science at all.

The first needle ever made in England was made in the time of Harry the VIIIth and made by a negro, and when he died the art died with him. Some of the first travelers in Africa stated that they found a tribe in the interior who gave them better razors than they had, the irrepressible negro coming up in science as in politics. The best steel is the greatest triumph of metallurgy, and metallurgy is the glory of chemistry.

The poets have celebrated the perfection of the oriental steel, and it is recognized as the finest by Moore, Byron, Scott, Southey, and many others. I have even heard a young advocate of the lost arts find an argument in Byron's "Sennacherib" from the fact that the mail of the warriors in that one short night had rusted before the trembling Jews stole out in the morning to behold the terrible work of the Lord. Scott, in this "Crusaders"—for Sir Walter was curious in his love of the lost arts—describes a meeting between Richard Coeur de Lion and Saladin.

Saladin asks Richard to show him the wonderful strength for which he is famous, and the Norman monarch responds by severing a bar of iron which lies on the floor of the tent. Saladin says, "I cannot do that," but he takes an eider-down pillow from the sofa, and, drawing his keen blade across it, it falls in two pieces. Richard says:

"This is the black art: it is magic; it is the devil; you cannot cut that which has no resistance;" and Saladin, to show him that such is not the case; takes a scarf from his shoulders, which is so light that it almost floats in the air, and tossing it up, severs it before it can descend. George Thompson told me he saw a man in Calcutta throw a handful of floss silk into the air and a Hindoo sever it into pieces with his saber. We can produce nothing like this.

Egypt's Mechanical Marvels.

Taking their employment of the mechanical forces, and their movement of large masses from the earth, we know that they had five, seven, or three mechanical powers, but we cannot account for the multiplication and increase necessary to perform the wonders they accomplished.

In Boston, lately, we have moved the Pelham Hotel, weighing 50,000 tuns, 14 feet, and are very proud of it and since then we moved a whole block of houses 22 feet, and I have no doubt we will write a book about it; but there is a book telling how Dominico Fontana of the sixteenth century set up the Egyptian obelisk at Rome on end in the Papacy of Sixtus V. Wonderful! Yet the Egyptians quarried that stone and carried it 150 miles, and the Romans brought it 760 miles, and never said a word about it.

Mr. Battersen of Hartford walking with Brunel, the architect of the Thames tunnel in Egypt, asked him what he thought of the mechanical power of the Egyptians, and he said, there is Pompey's Pillar, it is 100 feet high, and the capital weighs 2,000 pounds. It is something of a feat to hang 2,000 pounds at that hight in the air, and the few men that can do it would better discuss Egyptian mechanics.

Take canals, for instance. The Suez Canal absorbs half its receipts in cleaning out the sand which fills it continually, and it is not yet known whether it is a pecuniary success. The ancients built a canal at right angles to ours, because they knew it would not fill up if built in that direction, and they knew such an one as ours would.

There were magnificent canals in the land of the Jews, with perfectly arranged gates and sluices. We have only just begun to understand ventilation properly for our houses; yet late experiments at the Pyramids in Egypt show that those Egyptian tombs were ventilated in the most perfect and scientific manner.

Again, cement is modern, for the ancients dressed and jointed their stones so closely in buildings thousands of years old that the thin blade of a pen-knife cannot be forced between them. The railroad dates back to Egypt. Arago has claimed that they had a knowledge of steam.

A painting has been discovered of a ship full of machinery, and a French engineer said that the arrangment of this machinery could only be accounted for by supposing the motive power to have been steam. Brahma acknowledges that he took the idea of his celebrated lock from an ancient Egyptian pattern. De Tocqueville says there was no social question that was not discussed to rags in Egypt.

Old Hints of New Things.

"Well," say you, "Franklin invented the lightning rod." I have no doubt he did; but years before his invention, and before the muskets were invented, the old soldiers on guard on the foyers used Franklin's invention to keep guard with; and if a spark passed between them and the spear-head they ran and bore the warning of the state and condition of affairs.

After that you will admit that Benjamin Franklin was not the only one that knew of the presence of electricity, and the advantages derived from its use. Solemon's Temple, you will find, was situated on an exposed point of the hill; the temple was so lofty that it was often in peril, and was guarded by a system exactly like that of Benjamin Franklin's. [Laughter.]

Well, I may tell you a little of ancient manufactures. The Duchess of Burgundy took a necklace from the neck of a mummy and wore it to a ball given at the Tuileries, and everybody said they thought it was the newest thing there. You have heard of what is called the Estruscare, and the Italians spent their lives in trying to find out the secret; and it has come down to us and our day, and we do not know either.

The old novels of Walter Scott were three thousand years before the popular tales of Eastern Asia Russell Lowell says: "There was a town in Vermont so corrupt that the inhabitants had to sleep in the walls at night." [Laughter.] Well, he had this opinion. A Hindoo princess came into court, and her father seeing her said. "Go home, you are not decently covered—go home;" and she said, "Father, I have seven suits on;" but the suits were of muslin, so thin that the king could see through them.

A Roman poet says: "The girl was in the poetic dress of the country." I fancy the French would be rather astonished at this. Four hundred and fifty years ago the first spinning machine was introduced in Europe; I have evidence to show that it made its appearance 2,000 years before.

Well, I tell you this fact to show that perhaps we don't invent just everything. Why did I think to grope in the ashes for this? Because all Egypt knew the secret, which was not the knowledge of the professor, the king, and the priest.

Their knowledge won an historic privilege which separated them from, and brought down the masses; and this chain was broken when Cambyses came down from Persia, and by his genius and intellect opened the gates of knowledge, thundering across Egypt drawing out civilization from royalty and priesthood.

Modern Knowledge Utilized.

Such was the system which was established in Egypt of old. It has been 4,000 years before humanity took that subject to a proper consideration, and when this consideration was made, civilization changed her character. Learning no longer hid in a convent or slumbered in the palace. No! she came out joining hands with the people, ministering and dealing with them.

We have not astrology in the stars serving only the kings and priests; we have astrology serving all those around us. We have not a chemistry hidden in underground cells, striving for wealth, striving to change everything into gold. No, we have a chemistry laboring with the farmer and digging gold out of the earth with the miner. Ah! this is the nineteenth century, and of the hundreds of things we know, I can show you ninety-nine of them which have been anticipated. It is the liberty of intellect and a diffusion of knowledge that has caused this anticipation.

When Gibbon finished his History of Rome he said: "The hand will never go back upon the dial of Time, when everything was hidden in fear in the dark ages." He made that boast as he stood at night in the ruins of the Corsani palace, looking out upon the places where the monks were chanting; that vision disappeared, and there arose in its stead the Temple of Jupiter,

Could he look back upon the past he would see nations that went up in their strength, and down to graves with fire in one hand and iron in the other hand before Rome was peopled, which, in their strength, were crushed in subduing civilization. But it is a very different principle that governs this land: it is one which should govern every land; it is one which this nation needs to practice this day.

It is the human property, it is the divine will that any man has a right to know anything which he knows will be serviceable to himself and to his fellow-man, and that will make art immortal if God means that it shall last.

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Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
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THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINE—IMPROVED.—The Howe, the original and yet the best has the following points of excellence:

Simplicity of construction
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A shorter and smaller needle, in proportion to the size of the thread, than used with any other machine.
The Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric.
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Strength and firmness with which the seams are drawn together.
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Adaptability to the widest range of work sewing the finest and coarsest fabrics, and using equally well the finest and coarsest, and all intermediate grades of silk, Cotton and Linen Thread.

H. F. BARTLEY, of Bellefonte, has the agency for Centre county, for the Howe; he will travel the county, and persons wishing a machine about which there is no fault, should wait and give the Howe a trial, before purchasing. jan9.3m.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufacture Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at their kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured. The undersigned now take pleasure in recommending, and warranting it to all, for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that they warrant the article as represented. For further particulars, address
MEYER & HOFFER,
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All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

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jan12.tf.

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DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

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of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—
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J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brock

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY JAN 23, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

LETTING

Proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of Potter twp., at Potter's Mills, on Saturday, February 1st, 1873, for the building of a school-house at Centre Hall. Bidders can see specifications at any time by calling upon F. Kurtz director at Centre Hall.

By order of the Board,
W. W. ROYER, PETER HOFFER
jan. 16 Sec't. Pres't.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce creek Railroad, having paid in full prior to December 1st 1872, will please call at the Centre County Banking Company and receipt for certificates of Stock returning receipts given for instalments paid.
jan2.3t J. D. SHUGERT, Cas.

—EXAMINATION.—There will be a public examination of No. 2. in the school-room at Centre Hall, on Friday, 24th, inst., forenoon and afternoon, to which the parents of scholars are invited. The exercises will be interesting and interspersed with vocal music. J. W. HOFFER, Teacher.

—We see by the legislative proceedings that our member, Mr. Orvis, has been placed upon the following standing committees: Judiciary General, Judiciary Local, and Education.

—No 1 wheat is still bringing $1 90 at Bellefonte, quite a large number of sleds from Brushvalley, passed through here, this week, laden with grain.

—We had a thaw and rain close of last week which came well nigh putting an end to the sleighing, but a subsequent freeze and a little snow on Sunday, rendered sleighing good again. We also had a fall of snow on Monday and Tuesday.

—An examination and public entertainment will be given by Mr. John N. Hoffer's school, on Friday.

—In this issue we give the conclusion of Mr. Philip's lecture, on "The Lost Arts," which we know amply repaid a perusal. We also furnish today, as belonging to the history of the times, the Pope's address. As his Holiness has met with some stern opposition in the last few years from some of the crowned heads, we know the readers of the REPORTER will eagerly read the address to know what Pius IXth has to say.

—Rebersburg had a good concert of vocal and instrumental music, on last Saturday night, under the direction of Revs. Millet and Landis, assisted by J. G. & Willie Meyer. The concert was a success and the best of order maintained. Several of the pieces performed, and which took a goodly share of the applause, were composed by our young friend, Willie T. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, and published by Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia.

—"The People's Monthly" published at Pittsburg, is a handsomely illustrated family paper. Only $1,50 per year.

—The miners, says the Philipsburg Journal, at work in the Decatur Coal company's mines are men formerly belonging to the union, who have resolved to cut loose from that organization, or at least who have entered in opposition to its express orders and rules. The miners are guarded by an armed force.

—The Williamsport Epitomist has gone into the hands of Messrs. Galbraith and Bierly, and its name is changed to *Register*. Mr. Wesley Bierly is a native of Miles twp., this county, and we wish him and his partner success with their interesting paper.

—Local option means—Moral or *more-als*. Some fellows say they don't care which as the thing looks so near alike.

—The Gazette is the only paper in this county which has furnished its readers with the President's and Governor's message in full.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

And it was then the *Gazette* was most empty.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Orangeville, Jan. 10, 1873—Mr. Editor.—I notice in the Reporter about big hogs. Illinois can beat you. Judge Hinds, of Orangeville, killed one which weighed, dressed, 580 lbs. Ellis Askey, in the town of Ridot, Stephenson county, had a hog, 2 years old, Poland China stock, which weighed alive 740 lbs., and I bought a pig of him, three months old, which weighed 119 lbs. We have an old fashioned winter; there is not much snow on the ground. This is the coldest winter since 1863.
M. S.

Golden Wedding of Gen. John Potter.

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth of the 13th December, has a long account of the golden wedding of Gen. John and Amelia Potter, a native of Pennsvalley, which took place at the Patty House.

At an early hour the guests commenced arriving at the Patty House. Before 9 o'clock, not less than 350 had arrived, greeted the venerable and esteemed couple, and joined in the festivities of the happy occasion.

The presents were "golden." The bride's cake was rich in appearance. It was a foot in diameter, six or eight inches thick, and made at a cost of $15. It was set with gold, there being one hundred gold dollars fastened about it.

An elegant supper followed, with old time songs, speeches, &c.

After singing a verse of "Home Sweet Home," the company, led by Gen. Potter and wife, repaired to the parlors, where another hour was spent in pleasant social visits; and ere the hour of 12, the halls and parlors had echoed the last laugh and word of the Golden Wedding Party.

Gen. John Potter was born in Centre Co., Pa., in 1800, and subsequently resided in Lewistown. He came to Wisconsin in 1840, during the most of which time he has spent in Fond du Lac. He was once Mayor of that city, County Treasurer one term, he has served in the Council and was Deputy U. S. Marshall in 1870.

Miss Amelia Burnside, born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1803. Her father was Judge Burnside, of the Supreme Court of that State. She also had a brother who held a similar office. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have had three sons, James B., T. B. and W. W., two of whom are alive.

—We see from a Clearfield paper, that the Rynder Organ is the favorite out there.

—Mr. Daniel Riley, who died in Harris twp., a short time ago, aged 77 years, died in the house in which he was born, never having lived in any other from the day of his birth unto his death.

—Sale of John S. Foster's farm stock, in Harris twp., Feb. 20

An Illinois paper reports the thermometer "thirty degrees below Cairo." That is not as low as one of our subscribers who reports his glass 30 below Selinsgrove.

—A jury consisting of Rich. Conley, John Wagner, Jas. Alexander and four others, whose names we did not learn, is appointed and will meet to-day, 23rd, upon the land of Adam Grenoble, in Gregg twp., to assess damages for right-of-way occupied by the railroad company upon said lands.

—A New Wrinkle.—A fellow from the west end of the valley, sanded his oats and sold it at Bellefonte by weight, a few days ago. But, unfortunately, he gave it an overdose of sand, and the unusual weight of the oats led to an examination of it. We used to hear of store-keepers sanding sugar, but sanding oats is a new wrinkle.

For the Reporter.

FROM ILLINOIS.

LENA, ILL., Jan. 17, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir—As I have not seen anything in the REPORTER from the west, lately, I thought I would take the liberty to give you a few items, and if you deem them worthy of publication, "print 'em," if not, I presume you have a waste basket, consign them to their fate. I was amused at that chap saying the thermometer was below "Selinsgrove." We are having a severe winter. The thermometer has been as low as thirty degrees below zero; this morning as I am writing, it is fifteen below, and if it keeps on going down we will soon have to get on our knees to see how low it is. Farther west the weather is still more severe; in parts of Iowa and Minnesota trains are blockaded and drifted in entirely, impeding travel and transportation considerably. The horse disease has about disappeared, but an epidemic something similar is affecting the people. Aside from that, there is not any great amount of sickness in this community. The Centre county folks are all lively. Geo. and wife, of your place, are here, don't know as yet how they like the west. Business is middling lively, grain and stock low. It takes all a farmer can raise to pay his taxes. I heard one farmer say that after selling his grain and stock, he had to borrow some money to square up his tax bill. Weather awful cold, wood high, coal ditto, thermometer twenty to thirty, just imagine to yourself how you would feel were you here, it has been so tremendous cold that women in the habit of scolding had to give it up, the words would freeze before reaching the person addressed. Just wait until warm weather, when it begins to thaw, and the air will be filled with the sound of frozen words thawing out. We expect lively times then. I think, taking everything into consideration, that a farmer in Pennsvalley, or anywhere in the East, who is comfortably situated, out of debt, and something laid by for a rainy day, is a little better off than he would be were he to pull up stakes and emigrate west; it is true, that land is cheaper here than in the East, and that the farmer can raise more per acre here than he can there, but on the other hand, look at the prices here and then what they get in the East, and see which is the best for him. Oats here now from 16 to 18 cts, corn 18 to 20 other grain in proportion. Hogs live, three cents per lb., cattle 2½ to 2¾ cents per lb., compare the prices East with those received in the west, and see if the balance is not largely in favor of the Eastern farmer. It is also true there are times here when things run wild (see the great wheat and oats corner in Chicago last year) then of course some are lucky enough to get a fair price for their grain, then the change in the weather here are a little too sudden for comfort. Just last week we had an instance of that one mild warm day the snow disappeared rapidly, and left in its place large pools of water, the next morning ice solid enough to bear a team. You get up some morning and find the sky clear and no air, thinking it is nice outside you step out on the porch, and hardly get outside of the door until you clap your hand to your ear which feels as if some dog had jumped up and nipped you in the ear, but when you look you find it is only one of the freaks of that mischievous little fellow called Jack Frost. Before an hour the wind is howling and blowing a perfect hurricane, almost taking away your breath, these are some of the advantages of living in this lovely western country; of course, after a residence of two or three years here a person becomes accustomed to it and does not mind it much. Will the cars be running through your valley before another winter or not? perhaps after your railroad is finished some of the people along the line will find like it is in some parts of the west that they are blest with too much of a good thing, as you are well aware, sometimes they prove more of a curse than anything else, especially at periods where there is no competing lines to cheapen rates.

Well, I think I have written about enough, and say in conclusion that I think by the time the thermometer gets a little above Selinsgrove, we will all feel more comfortable. Hoping that some one will be kind enough to dish up a few Potter township items for our benefit.

I remain as ever, Yours Truly.
COLORADO.

The Clearfield Republican asks:

HOW IS IT?—The Legislature having delegated to the people the right to repeal the Liquor License laws of the State, by counties, and Clearfield having done so on the 27th day of December last, what are the pains and penalties for selling intoxicating liquors? We are not disposed to be captious about this question. We hold that the license laws are repealed, so far as our county is concerned, and that all penalties in that law go down with it. Will some one give us light?

Dr. Garvin's tar remedies give tone to your system. Sold by all druggists.

The ship Chillingham Castle, on her way from Sheilds to Malta, has been wrecked with twenty-six persons on board.

—The sudden breaking up of the ice has caused much destruction of property in various parts of the country. Railroad bridges have been carried away by the floods, telegraph communications broken, and travel greatly interrupted.

ESTRAY BOAR.—A strange Boar, about 1½ years old, has been on the premises of the undersigned, in Penn twp., since last fall. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay costs and remove the same.
DANIEL GENTZEL,
23 jan.3t Penn twp.

TIMBERLAND
AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, January 25th, 1873, at the public house of M. L. Leitzel, at Potters Mills, at 1 o'clock, will be offered at public sale. 150 acres valuable
TIMBERLAND,
lying on the south side of Sand mountain, and is well timbered with fine white oak, yellow and pitch pine and poplar. Persons wishing to view this Timberland, will please call upon the undersigned.
TERMS:—One third of purchase money to remain in the property as widow's dower; one-third to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
DANIEL FLEISHER,
Administrator of Peter Fleisher, dec'd.
jan 9.

The Deadly Ice Cyclone.

Fearful Effects of the Storms in the Northwest.

From Minnesota we have the fearful intelligence of the suffering caused by the cold weather.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Douglas county, says that thus far authentic reports have been received of seventy persons who have been frozen to death in Stevens, Grant, Douglas, and Otter Tail counties. Others are still missing and believed to be dead; many more crippled for life by freezing hands and feet.

A man was found standing by his barn door, in the vicinity of New Ulm, frozen to death. Two men were found dead in another place in the same vicinity.

At Fergus Falls eight people are known to be frozen; at Morris, four, and scattered through the intermediate country seven or eight others.

Two men were found near St. Peter sitting upright in a sleigh frozen stiff, covered with buffalo robes. At Worthington two teamsters have been found dead.

EIGHT DEAD BODIES IN ONE SLEIGH.

A gentleman from Blue Earth county tells of an instance where, in driving along after the storm, a team of horses was noticed a little off the beaten track, and on examination the horses were foun dfrozen stiff, standing on their feet, and looking perfectly life-like. Sitting on the seat in an erect position, with the reins in his hand, was the driver, dead, and in the bottom of the sleigh, covered up with blankets and straw, were the bodies of seven persons, all dead.

On Saturday last seventeen coffins were taken out of New Ulm to bury the dead bodies found in the immediate vicinity of that place.

At Lake Heuskey, six miles from Lake Crystal, the bodies of thirteen persons had been found frozen to death.

Six children who had been attending school between Fort Ridgley and Beaver Falls, were found frozen to death, the teacher having unwisely allowed them to leave the school room. Another school teacher, near New Ulm, kept his forty scholars from Tuesday evening until Friday, walking himself a mile or more through the storm to get food for them.

Mr. Durand, in his testimony before the Credit Mobilier committee, threw a light on Senator Harlan's election in Iowa that can scarce be gratifying to the Senator's friends. He testitified that $10,000 was expended in obtaining the requisite amount of influence to elect Mr. Harlan.

The Phrenological Journal for February is an attractive, welcome number. The contents are varied, interesting and useful. $3 a year; single Nos., 30 cts. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

—The Feb. No. of Zells Illustrated Monthly Magazine has been received. Contents:—Sketches of Dutch Life and Manners, (Illustrated); Careme—A King of the Kitchen, (Illustrated); The Black Watch, (Three Illustrations); Future Changes of the Earth, (Illustrated); Historical Summary; Scientific Summary; Odds and Ends, &c. $2,00 a year. Single Nos., 20 cts. A good magazine. T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia, or 5 Beekman St., New York.

The Springfield Republican has a Washington correspondent who writes: A private letter from a very intelligent source at Washington says: "If I only dared to tell you what I know of the lying and twisting of members whose names were on the M'Comb Credit Mobilier list, you would be startled. As for Dawes, he told Ames to tell the whole story about him, but others whom you know are trying to lie or skulk out of all connection with the affair. Boutwell knew all about it, though I believe it it true that he never took any stock, but he did not peremptorily decline it. Well, I don't see how we are ever going to obtain all the facts."

Mr. Durant again appeared on 17th before the Wilson Committee of the Credit Mobilier investigation. Witness testified that on asking Ames why the latter wanted to know if any money had been paid to members of Congress the latter replied: "I want them to pay it back if they do not go straight."

Inauguration of the Two Governors.

New Orleans, January 13.—The inauguration ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather was clear and pleasant. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette square. Several thousand were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Milner, the valedictory address of Gov. Warmoth, then prayer by Bishop Pierce, followed by the inauguration address by Gov. McEnery. The oath of office was then administered, and concluded with benediction by Rev. J. K. Guthrin.

Kellogg was inaugurated at Mechanic Institute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to to the Hall of the House. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural, &c. About fifteen hundred people were present, three-fourths of whom were colored.

THIRTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED AT GREENVILLE, PA.

Cleveland, Pa., Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Greenville, Pa., dated one o'clock this morning, says an extensive fire is now raging there. It commenced in the St. Charles hotel, in the heart of the village, and several large buildings and mills are already destroyed. At midnight a general alarm was given, and Meadville sent one of her fire companies by special train. The fire is increasing. The loss cannot be estimated at this hour.

A later dispatch from Greenville says about thirty buildings have been burned down and the flames are still raging. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it is impossible to get any details of the disaster.

Investigations were much laughed at in Republican circles just before the late Presidential election, and judging from the way the vote stood a majority of voters throughout the North and West thought there was nothing in the charges against the Administration. What now say the doubters? Do the revelations in the Credit Mobilier matter respecting the Union Pacific swindle and as to the Kansas Senatorship disclose "baseless slanders"?

AZTEC RUINS IN ARIZONA.

A party of adventurers, headed by Col. W. T. Roberts, have recently stumbled upon the ruins of an ancient city in the sandy plains of Arizona, which is supposed to be one built by the Aztecs in their gradual migration southward to Mexico. Col. Roberts' city covers about three square miles. It is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, "neatly quarried and dressed," ten or twelve feet thick, and originally—judging by the *talus*—fifteen or twenty feet high. Within are the wells of houses, temples, and markets, all of solid stone, and showing excellent masonry. These walls bear numerous hieroglyphics, cut deeply into the stone. The whole of the ruins, like most of those of the Orient, and more especially those of Arabia and Assyria, are more or less buried in sand. According to the account, this city is some ninety miles from the boundary between Utah and Arizona, and an equal distance from the Western Colorado line.

—A singular accident recently took place in a printing office in Dublin. It appears that a young girl had her *chignon* caught by the upright revolving shaft, which tore off the entire scalp and part of the right ear. She was removed to the hospital, and a search being made for the scalp, it was found and skilfully replaced by the surgeon.

DEATHS.

On 16th, in Harris twp., Daniel Riely, aged 77 years.

At Bellefonte, on 23 Dec., of consumption, Jesse H. Crosthwaite, aged 22 years, 11 months and 22 days.

In Potter township on the 13th inst., Miss Lydia Rossman, aged 61 years, 6 months and 18 days.

On 18th, inst., in Haines twp., after an illness of about four months of liver disease, Annie Hubler, aged 58 years, 4 months and 7 days.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th, inst., at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. Keller Miller, Mr. William Luse and Miss Rosetta E. Ream both of Gregg township.

On 2nd inst., at Centre Hill, by Rev. W. J. Leckie, Mr. Cyrus Luse and Mrs. Coats, both of Gregg township.

On——inst., Persavil Leitzel and Miss Jennie Miller, both of Gregg twp.

On 24th, ult., Jas. Carner and Miss Julia M Even, both of Hublersburg.

On 9th inst at Centre Hall, by Rev. S. D. Bennington, Mr. Christian B. Howser of Grand Island, Nebraska, to Miss Mary M. Crotzer of Potter twp.

On the 9th, inst., by Rev. C. H. Reiter, Mr. Jeremiah P. Heckman and Miss Elizabeth Jane Auman, both of Centre county.

List of Grand Jurors for January Term.

Bellefonte Boro—John S. Rankins, Samuel Grant.
Milesburg Boro—John S. Proudfoot.
Philipsburg Boro—Geo. H. Zeigler.
Benner twp.—John Askey.
Boggs—Constance Curtin.
Burnside—George R. Boak.
Gregg—John G. Heckman.
Halfmoon—Thomas M. Way.
Haines—Samuel H. Meyer.
Huston—Hugh Adams.
Liberty—Joseph Baumgardner, John Brickley.
Miles—J. B. Crawford.
Penn—David Ertlg, Jacob Emerick, Jno. Brand.
Potter—David Deckert, John Boozer, Jonas B. Royer.
Spring—Sidney Miller.
Taylor—John Weaver
Union—L. M. Fisher.
Worth—John G. Jones

List of Petit Jurors for 1st Week of January Term.

Bellefonte Boro—Theodore Gordon, W. F. Reynolds, F. P. Green, John Irvin, jr.
Milesburg—John B. Thomas, J. S. Ryman.
Philipsburg—Wesley R. Runk, G. S. Dorman, John S. Funk.
Unionville—Joseph Steer, John Alexander.
Boggs—Morgan Lucas, Jacob Yarnell.
Burnsides—M. Stewart.
Curtin—Joseph McClosky, James De-Haas.
Ferguson—Isaac Carter, Samuel Musser, John Sheffler.
Gregg—John B. Ross, John Hawk.
Harris—David Sparr, Evan Williams, Robert Gobeen, John Meese, Adam Hartswick.
Haines—Dan'l Hosterman.
Halfmoon—David M'Kinney.
Howard—W. G. Lucas.
Huston—Hugh Glenn.
Liberty—Christian Kuhns.
Marion—James McAlmont, Robert Strunk.
Miles—H. G. Couser.
Patton—P. B. Waddle, Wm. G. Furst.
Potter—Wm. Farner, And. Reesman, Adam Hosterman.
Spring—John Long, Shuman Lyons.
Taylor—John Copenhaver.
Union—Jas. P. Holt, And. Calhoun, W. Alexander.
Walker—John H. Swartz, Ira Michtley, C. Swartz.

2nd Week February Term.

Bellefonte Boro—Philip Ward, Wm. Hughes.
Milesburg—H. F. Ryman.
Howard—D. W. Packer.
Philipsburg—L. A. Sheave, Robert Musser, R. E. Munson.
Benner—Thomas Perdue.
Boggs—Robt. Beiriy, Henry Heaton, James Curtin, Jos L. Neff.
Curtin—Henry Theil.
Gregg—John R. Sawyer, Alfred Durst.
Howard—John Bowers, Nelson Askey.
Halfmoon—Cyrus Cuarter, Jas. H. Ebbs.
Huston—Joseph Brown.
Liberty—W. Beachdol, James Bower, F. Ligget.
Marion—John S. Hevy.
Miles—J. B. Haines.
Patton—W. Tate.
Penn—Elias Luse.
Snow Shoe—Sam'l Boyle, D. H. Yeager.
Spring—Jacob Struble.
Taylor—Isaac Sharer.
Union—David Campbell.
Walker—John Zimmerman, Tho. Sanders, Adam Decker.
Worth—Samuel Stevens.

REGESTERS NOTICES'.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs creditors & legatees and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre County, for allowance and confirmation on Wednesday the 29th day of January, A. D., 1873.

1. The final account of Samuel T. Lucas, administrator &c., of John Perry Lucas, late of Snow Shoe township dec'd.

2. The final account of John Snyder guardian of the Estate of Mary M. Hays, wife of John C. Hays, the said Mary M. Hays being a child and heir at law of William Bair late of Miles twp., in the county of Centre, dec'd.

3. The administration account of David Wolf, administrator of &c., of Cathrine Minich, late of Miles twp., Centre county, dec'd.

4. The final account of Abram M. Elder dec'd guardian of Elizabeth A. Tonner and John Tonner, minor children of Thomas R. Tonner, dec'd as filed by Mary Ann Elder, administratrix of Abram M. Elder, dec'd.

5. Second Partial account of Peter Neese and James D. Gentzell, administrators of &c., of Elizabeth Neese late of Gregg twp. dec'd, as filed by James D. Gentzel, acting administrator.

6. The account of Jacob Spangler, guardian of Samuel Armaghast, minor child of Michael Armaghast late of Centre county, dec'd.

7. The account of Jacob Spangler, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Kerr, late of Potter twp., Centre county, dec'd.

8. The account of J. D. Shugart, guardian of Augustus M. Hoover, a minor son of John T. Hoover, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

9. The account of Catharine Moses and Samuel Felty, administrators of &c., of the Rev. David Moser, late of Furguson twp., dec'd.

10. The account Enos Ertley Executor in the last will and Testament of James M'Culloch, late of the Township of Marion in the county of Centre, dec'd.

11. The account of Geo. Bower, administrator of &c., of Michael Kreamer, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

12. The first account of Josiah Neff and John Shannon, executors of the last will and testament of John Neff, of Potter twp., dec'd.

13. The final account of William Bible, guardian of the person and estate of John H. Bitner, minor son of Henry Bitner late of Potter twp., dec'd.

14. The account of Jos. Baker and John Dale executors of Geo. Coble, late of Harris twp., dec'd and trustees under the will of said dec'd daughter of John Coble, now dec'd.

15. The account of James Gates administrator of &c., of David Gates, late of Furguson twp., dec'd.

16. The first account of Thomas Weston, executor in the last will and testament of Christian Vanpool, late of Half Moon twp, dec'd.

17. The final account of Mark Halfpenny and Wm. Forster executors of &c., of the last will and testament of R. M. Forster, late of Harris twp., dec'd.

18. The guardianship account of Geo. Shineberger, who was guardian of John T. Hoover, of Harris twp., dec'd, as filed by John Shineberger and David Stover, his administrators.

J. H. MORRISON,
Register.

Quite a tragedy occurred in high political circles in Bolivia on 6th inst. President Morales, of that State, undertook to shape a policy for the legislators, and anticipating opposition, abused them roundly, whereon he was shot dead by his own nephew, and a successor appointed without more ado This is the coolest and summary proceeding known for some time.

A pumpkin pie, ten feet in diameter and four feet deep, was the chief feature of a California dinner, recently. The enjoyment of the guests was marred somewhat by a child falling into the pie and drowning before their eyes.

The Emperor of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Bismark.

—Of about 2,540 emperors or kings who have reigned over 64 peoples, 299 have been dethroned, 64 have abdicated, 20 committed suicide, 123 were imprisoned 25 were martyrs, 25 were stabbed, 62 poisoned, and 108 condemned to death.

War is imminent between Japan and the Corea.

COACH & SMITH SHOPS FOR SALE.

The lot and Coach and Smith Shops, at Centre Hall, lately occupied by Geo. B. Harpster, are offered at private sale. There are three Shops upon the premises, all new two-story frame buildings, suitable for carrying on all the different branches of Coachmaking, smithing, wood-work, painting, trimming, &c. There is also a new stable upon the lot. The location is one of the best in Centre Hall, and a large trade can be readily secured. For further information address WM. WOLF,
Centre Hall, Pa.

ILLINOIS FARM FOR SALE!

240 ACRES; FIRST CLASS LAND; only 6 years improved from prairie soil, with buildings, orchard &c, It is 8 miles directly south of Joliet, next to Chicago the most thriving city in the state and 14 miles east of the incorporated village of Elwood situated on Chicago & St. Louis R. R 45 miles from Chicago, the great market of this country, and 10 miles from coal regions. Population largely interspersed with 1st class Penn'a. Germans.

I desire to invest in Commercial business Address W. NICHOLSON,
nov 29 3m Elwood, Will Co. Ill.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wool Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A very large stock of Men's Women's and Children's and sold very low.

Queensware,

full assortment.

GROCERIES

a full stock at the lowest prices.
At the old stand of
WM. WOLF.

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room
NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,
that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line
Anything You Want,
from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.
WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 19tf.

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.
NEW GOODS!
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL GOODS!!!
HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
ALPACAS,
Poplins,
PLAIDS,
Lustres.
and all other kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
full line of
NOTIONS and FANCY Goods
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, CEDARWARE,
SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
FISH, SALT,
etc., etc., etc.,
All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
Highest prices paid for country produce.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public
jan2 A. WILLIAMS, Proth'y.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.
White Wheat $1,95, Red wheat 190....Rye..... 75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 40.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS
White wheat 1,75....Red wheat 1,65....Rye 60.....Corn 60.....Oats 35.....Barley 50..... Cloverseed 4,50.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs 15.....Plaster 9 50

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call.
Oct 11, 3m.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.
Kips and Calf Skins
French and City Finish.
STRING LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS
RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.
Clover and Timothy Seed
always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.
Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.
Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

C. PECK. J. T. LEE.
PECK & LEE'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description,
All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.
PECK & LEE.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY
good Boots & Shoes.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Loster Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.
Loster Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction
Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.
They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction,
If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.
You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.
The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19.tf.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 8th day of January, A. D., 1873, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, being the 27th day of Jan. 1873, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoner that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1873, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.
B. F. SHAFER, Sheriff.

LICENSES.—The following applications will appear for Licenses at January term of court, next.

Robert Taylor,	Tavern,	Philipsburg
George Keller,	"	Rush "
Benjamin Walker	"	Boggs "
Benjamin Snyder	"	Boggs "
Philip Gates	"	Furguson "
James Haywood	"	Rush "
Alonzo White,	"	Rush. "
Hiram Harris,	Restaurant,	"
Robert Haworth,	Tavern,	"
Jeffrey Hays	"	Rush twp
James I. Kunes,	"	Liberty "
Henry Robb,	"	Walker "
Frederick Fahrlon,	"	Gregg "
John Shannon,	Restaurant,	Ferguson "

A. WILLIAMS,
jan2 Proth'y.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they
Can Save Money
by purchasing their musical instruments of Rynder's Music Store. We are selling
Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,
(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.
S. S. WOLF, Ryder Organ..... $225.00
WM. GALBRAITH, Ryder Organ..... 140.00
LEMONT.
DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ..... $375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Ryder Organ..... 140.00
AARONSBURG.
WM. ETTINGER, Ryder Organ..... $240.00
BOALSBURG.
MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion..... $130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our
PIANO DEPARTMENT.
In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—
You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.
Address,
RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE, Lock Haven, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
C. D. KELLER,
BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,
is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,
at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!
FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!
ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE
apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

I. Guggenheimer.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of
SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL,
LIME,
and POWDER!

COAL—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.
LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.
POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.
Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.
offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting.
GRAINING

Farm, Garden and Household.

Here is some plain language addressed to Nebraska husbandmen by the editor of a local journal: Farmers, it is your own fault if you do not get what you want from the Legislature, because you send men who will waste weeks in the expenditure of political buncombe, and who lack the wit or energy to put even any good law in force on our statute books. Why grumble then? Let us all do what we can with those we have placed in high places.

The Western Farmer dares to maintain that it would be quite possible to take many of the so-called "run down" farms, and increase the crops steadily for several years without the aid of any manures, simply by more thorough cultivation or better tillage. This of course would not be advisable, for the use of fertilizers in addition would be a great help, but it would illustrate what our authority fully believes, that there is comparatively little land from which the "plant food" has been exhausted.

The eighth annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association will be held at Utica, Jan. 14-16. The President, Horatio Seymour, is expected to present a paper on the use of the microscope in testing milk, cream, cheese, &c., and other addresses on appropriate topics are announced by L. B. Arnold, David W. Lewis, O. S. Bliss, B. B. Moon, Wm. Blanding, S. A. Farrington, T. D. Curtis, Harris Lewis, Alex. Macadam, J. V. H. Scovill. Levi and Charles Schermerhorn, and H. Cooley Greene. In addition to these, prominent and successful cheese and butter makers will be called on for experience, a "question drawer" will be inaugurated and members will have privilege of bringing forward such pertinent subjects as they may desire to have considered. A popular churn will be given as premium for the best 20 or 25 pounds of butter. Further particulars furnished by the Secretary, Gardner B. Weeks, Syracuse, N. Y.

Take some rump steak and pound it well, to make it soft, and lard it thoroughly. Put it in a stewpan, in equal parts of white wine and water, and add some slices from a leg of veal. Season it with spice, salt, garlic, thyme and parsley. Boil them over a steady fire, four or five hours. When sufficiently done, remove the meat, and strain the broth through a sieve; then put it into another pan, and boil it down until it becomes a jelly. If it is wished that the jelly should be clear, the whites of two eggs may be beaten up in a tablespoonful of stock broth, and added to it, and well mixed. It must then be boiled for seven or eight minutes. Some lemon is then to be added, and the contents of the stewpan strained through a fine cotton strainer, taking care not to squeeze the cloth, or the dregs may be forced through the pores of the material. The filtered jelly is then put in a cold place to set. When it has become perfectly solid, it is to be cut with a spoon into large pieces, which are arranged on the dish, around the piece of meat. Sometimes the jelly is colored before being strained, by the addition of a little cochineal.

Very many persons seem to think that because beauty and utility are not the same, they must be antagonistic. But do beautiful colors in a fowl's plumage make its flesh less juicy and appetizing after having been upon the gridiron? To be sure fancy hues do not necessarily, and of themselves, produce good in regard to useful qualities, but neither do they necessarily do harm. Only those who love fowl, that is, those who take an interest in them and study their peculiarities, are the ones who will be likely to effect any improvements as to their economical value, and it is these very keepers who may also, as a matter of course, be expected to have their eyes tought by external, and who will prefer some particular hues find colors. I am convinced that breeding for fancy and to a standard, provided due prominence is given to symmetry and size, and all "in and-in breeding" strictly avoided, is not detrimental to utility, and that birds thus bred will always compare more than favorably with common stock, supposing neither to be bred with any special reference to extraordinary prolificness, as is not generally the case with either fancy fowls or the common sorts.

Full-Dress Coiffures.

The stylish Josephine coiffure is already preferred to the Pompadour, and for full dress, prevails almost without exception. Old-fashioned side-combs are worn at the back of the neck, to keep the hair up smoothly; the hair is lightly tied together, and arranged in a cluster of light finger-puffs at the top of the head. A braided coronet is worn above the forehead, and light, trifling frizzes are in favor among ladies with low, broad brows. A very striking coiffure is made by placing three long and very light finger puffs lengthwise above the forehead.

Flowers are worn upon the top of the head, but this style, though dictated by fashion, is often deviated from, and those to whom the extra height is unbecoming, place flowers, aigrettes, etc., at the left side, just back of the ear.

Carved combs of tortoise-shell have been restored of late, but these have been followed by cheap and ungraceful imitations which have lessened the popularity of the real. All kinds of ornamental combs, however, are in more or less favor, and many of these, of gilt, and enamel are handsome of themselves.

A moderate wearing of curls is not forbidden, and all arrangements of the hair that are seemingly unstudied and irregular, are particularly to be admired.

Cider and Pickles for Fever.

Some two months ago, a resident of Detroit named Broef, was taken ill with some sort of a fever, and for two weeks there was little hope of saving his life. He continued to sink, in spite of all the physicians could do, and they finally gave him up. All through his sickness the man had continually asked for pickles and cider, and when he had got so low that his death was considered only a question of a few hours, Mrs. Broef decided to gratify his wishes. A glass of sweet cider was given him, and he declared himself much better for it. More was given through the night, in place of medicine, and the next morning the doctor declared that a most favorable change had taken place. Some strong pickles were procured and given him, and he began to call for gruel and broth. To be brief, he is now able to move around the house, and everybody in the neighborhood, as well as the physician, gives the cider and pickles the credit of performing the cure.

The Cheyenne *Leader* comes to us with a vigorous protest against what it calls the rape of Wyoming, or the proposed annexion of a portion of Wyoming Territory to Colorado, in order to give the latter sufficient population to be decently admitted into the Union as a State. The *Leader* affirms that Wyoming possesses the natural advantages to become itself a State at no far-distant day, unless dismembered to accommodate the ambitious designs of Colorado. The latter territory, it says, has only 50,000 inhabitants, and with the addition of Wyoming would have only 65,000, or only one-half the number required for a Congressional District. The consequences likely to follow the proposed annexation, if we may believe the *Leader*, are truly terrible, and they include the crushing out of human energy, stopping the march of civilization, undoing all that has been done and blasting the bright prospects of all that might be done in the fair territory of Wyoming.

HOUSE WINDOWS.—The more light admitted to apartments the better for those who occupy them. Light is as necessary to sound health as it is to vegetable life. Exclude it from plants and the consequences are disastrous. They cannot be perfected without its vivifying influence. It is a fearful mistake to curtain and blind windows so closely for fear of injuring the furniture by exposure to the sun's rays, that rooms positively get the elements in darkness which engender disease. Let in the light often, and fresh air too, or suffer the penalty of aches and pains and long doctor bills which might have been avoided.

The Late French Emperor.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, daughter of Josephine, was born at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, and died in exile in England on Jan., 9, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M. He passed a most eventful life. After the death of relatives, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the Imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateabriand and other notables of the time. In 1836 his plans were so far matured that he made an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. Had he succeeded he would have marched on to Paris. The whole affair failed miserably and the Prince was captured and confined at Strasburg from October 30 till November 9. His life was spared on condition he should be sent to the United States. He did not remain here long, but returned to Switzerland to find his mother dying. The French government again alarmed, demanded his banishment from Switzerland, and sent an army to the frontier to enforce the demand. The Prince again sought refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and published there his celebrated "Des Idees Napoleoniennes." In 1840 he made another attempt on France. He hired in London a steamer called the City of Edinburg, and embarked with Count Montholon, General Noisin and fifty-three associates, landed near Boulogne on Thursday, August 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join him. They refused, and as the National Guards began to beat to arms, the Prince and his party retreated towards the pillars on the heights above Bolougne, and there planted a flag, with a golden eagle, on top of the staff.

He was captured on the beach during an attempt to escape. They were taken to Paris and tried before the Chamber of Peers for high treason. On landing the Prince had distributed printed circulars in which he said the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he appointed M. Thiers President of the Council, and Marshal Clausel Minister of War. The trial of the Prince took place at the beginning of October, before 160 peers. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince. He made a brilliant defence, but in vain. The Prince was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a French fortress. He was conveyed to the Citadel of Ham, and after being confined six years made his escape May 25, 1846, disguised as a workman. He crossed into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848, an event which speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterward President of the French Republic. Having reached this position, he began to revive a love for the family among the soldiers by a liberal distribution of souvenirs of his uncle. So matters went on, the President scheming all the while, until aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he, early in the morning of December 2, 1851, imprisoned every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals, and proclaimed himself Dictator.

In the autumn of 1852 he made a tour through several of the departments, was greeted with "*Vive l'Empereur*," and, on his return, immediately began his imperial sway, the French nation voting by a majority of five or six millions for the restoration of the empire, which was accordingly proclaimed December 2, 1852. The Prince assumed the title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the people." In 1854 war broke out between Russia, France, and England, and was brought to a close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol. The Emperor married Eugenie—Marie de Guzman—Countess de Teba, January 29, 1853, the only issue being the Prince Imperial.

Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph was born March 16, 1856. On the 16th of April, 1855, the Emperor and Empress visited England and were received by the Queen, who invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter, April 18. Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the Emperor's life by Orsini, aided by Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. In 1859-60 the Emperor, at the head of his army, proceeded to Italy for the purpose of aiding Victor Emmanual against the Austrians, whom He defeated at Magenta and Solferino. In return for this service Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory were ceded to him. In 1861 the Emperor acknowledged the claims of Victor Emmanuel to the title of King of Italy. In 1860 joint expeditions of France and England sailed against the Chinese and captured Pekin. In 1861, in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, he organized an expedition against Mexico. Great Britain and Spain seceded from the movement in April, 1862, and the Emperor carried on the war alone. An imperial government was started in Mexico, the crown of which the Arch-duke Maximilian, of Austria, was induced to accept October 3, 1863. The French Emperor then entered an agreement to withdraw his forces, and the last French soldiers left Mexico in 1867. The tragic death of Maximilian and the sad story of his unfortunate wife are too well known to need repetition here. The death of Frederick VII., of Denmark, November 15, 1863, led to the revival of German claims upon the Schleswig-Holstein, and the federal troops entered Holstein, December 23. The Austrains and Prussians began the war early in 1864. Denmark signed a treaty of peace October 30. The Emperor concluded, September 15, 1864, with the cabinet of Turin, a Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops, which was done December 11, 1866.

The events connected with the late Franco-German war are so fresh in the recollection of our readers that it is scarcely necessary to reiterate them here. It still remains a mooted question whether the Emperor voluntarily waged war or was forced into the contest by circumstances over which he had no control. His bravery in practically imprisoning himself with the army of Seden, and taking his chances with the noble troops, stamp him at once as a brilliant leader, a true type of a French soldier, and a worthy nephew of his uncle. The surrender, the interview with Emperor William, his life at Wilhelmshoe, and his subsequent residence in England, were the closing scenes of as brilliant a career as the world has ever witnessed.

The Philosophy of Frying Meats.

Of all methods of cooking none is so common, so convenient and so economical, as frying. And yet very few people understand the philosophy of a good fry, or there would certainly be less complaint of its unhealthfulness, and less indigestion from its consumption.

Perfect frying is perfect cooking, and is in reality very easily done. It is only necessary that the fat should be boiling bubbling hot. Then the article dropped into it is at once covered with a thin crust, crisp, brown and appetizing, and the interior of the meat retains its juices and is quite free from all suspicions of fat.

But the frying-pan, it is self-evident, cannot be a shallow one, for it must have a depth of boiling fat sufficient to *cover* the steak or cutlet, &c., for if this is not donce at once, the part remaining cold cools the adjoining fat and then absorbs it, so that the whole benefit of the boiling fat is neutralized.

If a steak is at once covered with a brown crisp crust it will cook as readily as water would. The meat then is neither greasey in appearance nor reality, so that keeping this point in view there is no reason why this convenient method of cooking should not be as delicate and as healthy as either broiling, baking or boiling.

A young woman fondling her new born babe, and a young man his new born moustache, are two of the most beautiful sights in this world.

The Growth of Jokes.

An article in a late number of the *British Quarterly Review* gives an insight into the history of many witticisms that have become famous, as well as divulges the process of manufacture through which many excellent jokes have had to go before their authors could pass them off as spontaneous.

"Wit," it says, "is not always so spontaneous as it appears. 'Impromptus' are often polished by the midnight oil; thus Sheridan's celebrated description in the House of Commons of Dundas as one 'who generally resorts to his memory for his jokes, and to his imagination for his facts,' went through many changes before it came out in its present brilliancy. The following are some of the earlier forms of the witticisms: 'He employs his fancy in his narrative, and keeps his recollections for his wit.' 'When he makes his jokes you applaud the accuracy of his memory, and 'tis only when he states facts that you admire the flights of his imagination.'

"Wit is an evergreen, and jokes of great antiquity are continually appearing as new. We can trace the sentiment contained in the well-known lines,

> 'For he who fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day'—

to Demosthenes, who, when he fled from the rabble, and was reproached for it, said 'that he that flies might fight again.'

"The germ of Douglass Jerrold's joke, 'that it was better to be witty and wise than witty and otherwise,' is to be found in a little book of 'Conceits,' published in 1639. In the same work is the evergreen joke of the man Gun, who having been charged by a judge for tale-bearing, was desired to give a good report in future.

"Lord Lyndhurst used to say of Lord Campbell when he wrote his 'Lives of the Chancellors,' that he had added a new pain to death. The original of this witticism can be traced to Dr. Arbuthnot, who styled the infamous publisher, Curil, one of the new terrors of death. Cicere classes Pompey among those who are *sui amantes sine rivali*, and we often hear the same term of expression used to descrioe some vain man. Mr. Rogers relates that when Porson was told that Dr. Prettyman had been left a large estate by Mr. Tomline, who had only seen him once, he said: 'It would not have happened if he had seen him twice.' Porson apparently borrowed his idea from the old epigram:

> 'I owe,' said Metius, 'much to Colon's care;
> Once only seen he chose me for his heir.'
> 'True, Metius, hence your fortunes take their rise;
> His heir you were not had he seen you twice.'

"Peter Pindar gave new point to an old jest when he said that if he had not been a good subject to the King, his Majesty had been a good subject to him. Scaliger tells of a proud man who, having quarreled with the Queen of Navarre, was ordered to quit her kindom immediately, and replied, 'That I can do in a very short time.' This has given rise to the following modern version: A prince of Italy, whose dominion was of small extent, ordered a person out of it in twenty hours. 'The prince has been liberal, for I can quit it in half an hour,' answered the banished man.

"Wit is sometimes involuntary, and amusing anecdotes often gain their point from the *naiveté* of those to whom they relate. Sir Walter Scott tells how he was at a country sale, and bought an old spade for five-and-twenty guineas. This price much astonished the wife, who was looking to buy something herself, and she cried out: 'If the parritch pot gangs at that, what will the kail pot gang for?'

"An American minister was once preaching about Heaven, and to show the absurdity of Swedenborg's ideas, drew a graphic picture of the Swedenborgian heaven, with its beautiful fields, fine horses, cows, and pretty women, when, in the midst of the glowing description, one of the sisters went into raptures, and shouted 'Glory, glory, glory!' This so discomfitted the preacher that he paused, when an elder cried out to the shouter, 'Hold on, there, sister; you're shouting over the wrong heaven!'

"It is thought by some to be an advantage to the teller of good stories to keep a solemn countenance himself; but Charles Lamb classes among his 'Popular Fallacies' this—that 'a man must not laugh at his own jest,' and says: 'We love to see a wag taste his own joke to his party, to watch a quirk or a merry conceit flickering upon the lips some seconds before the tongue is delivered of it. If it be good, fresh, and racy, begotten of the occasion: if he that utters it never thought of it before, he is naturally the first to be tickled at it, and any suppression of such complacence we hold to be clownish and insulting.'"

Handsome Dresses.

A lovely dress worn by a young brunette on New-Year's Day, says a fashion journal, was of palest tea-rose silk, trimmed with pleatings of white gauze and garlands of roses shaded from the palest pink to deepest crimson. In contrast to this was a dress of turquoise blue silk, worn by a blonde. This dress represents a favorite fashion this season, of dispensing with an over-skirt, and having merely an apron on the front breadths, while the back is trimmed to represent a court train, and is looped in a large panier puff by a velvet sash. Five narrow lapping ruffles, very fully gathered, are on the lower part of the three front breadths, while above those is the wrinkled apron simply edged with Valenciennes lace. A single wider gathered ruffle extends from the belt down the second side seam and around the train. The sash is of darkish sapphire blue velvet, lined with the pale blue silk of the dress. The low corsage has a belted front and two soft points behind, edged with a double cord of silk. The Grecian folds of the bertha are formed of the dark velvet and light silk, edged with pleated Malines tulle. Tea-rose clusters are on the front of the corsage and the left shoulder. A pale opal-tinted silk has an applique border of oak leaves and white blossoms wrought in chenille. A very rich dress of *sarde* brown silk has five flounces in front, each headed by a velvet band: two wide flounces are in the back. The over-skirt has a wide flounce around the apron, while the back breadths are straight and looped like sashes. The corsage with belt and postilion back has a collar of velvet and Malines tulle.

A superb dress worn by a stately blonde was of black faille, with garniture of black brocade and Valenciennes lace. This had no over-skirt, but merely a vest-basque and a train looped in panier puffs by a brocaded satin sash. The front of the skirt had the new melon puffs lately described, wide brocaded revers on the second side breadths, and a flounce on the back. The vest and square cuffs were of brocade, edged with a frill of pointed Valenciennes lace. The back of the waist was pointed, and a graduated ruffle edged it, like a basque.

Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

Friday, long regarded as a day of illomen, has been an *eventful* one in American history.

Friday, Christopher Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Friday, ten weeks after, he discovered America.

Friday, Henry VII. of England gave John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America.

Friday, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded.

Friday, the *Mayflower*, with the Pilgrims, arrived at Princetown; and on

Friday they signed that august compact, the forerunner of the present Constitution.

Friday, George Washington was born.

Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made.

Friday, the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, occurred; and on

Friday, the motion was made in Congress that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thought means life, since those who do not think do not live in any high or real sense. Thinking makes the man.—*Alcott.*

What My Cook Says.

"There's nobody, mum, that's so put upon as a cook, and cooking is a. bizziness that nobody never makes allowances for. Most o' bizzinesses can be done at one time's well's 'nother. My brother now is a carpenter, and he don't have to git a door done by quarter past six, or else the door be spiled. And there's Biddy, the chambermaid, if she don't finish sweeping a room when she ought to, the carpet won't go back to wool, or shrivel up to a crisp. And if she makes a bed all wrong from top to toe, she don't have to throw the sheets away—nothin's hurt, and she just goes to work and makes it over again. But if I make a mistake like that in a piece of meat, why in course it's spiled intirely, and don't the best o' folks make mistakes sometimes, mum?

"If I begins a roast just a trifle too soon it's spiled, and if I begins it just a trifle too late it's spiled all the same, or else folks is in a pet because I makes 'em wait for a bit. I knows in a gin'ral way by the looks of a piece of meat just how long 'twill take to roast, but things don't allurs work as a body calculates—some times the meat weighs a half-pound more or less, and sometimes the fire gits contrary.

"Most o' my work, and roastin' in partiklar—the thing most folks git crossest over—can't be done and put away till it's wanted, like dish-washing, and ironing, and sewing. It's to be done just to a turn, and just to a minit. A roast must go right straight from the fire to the table, as you know, mum, yourself, and sometimes folks is a little longer than common over the soup and fish, and how am I to know, mum? And then, if the meat is a little overdone, it's 'That miserable cook can't even roast a piece of beef right!' And if it's taken from the fire, and kept hot, why that's just as bad, and it's 'That miserable cook! she has contrived to git the flaxor out of the meat!' And if they are ready too soon, and the meat is too rare, it's 'That miserable cook!' again. Seems to me that ladies and gentlemin as is ladies and gintlemen might think a bit how hard it is on the cook and have a bit o' patience, and instead o' sayin' 'That miserable cook' might be a-talkin' pleasant among themselves, and wait a few minutes if the meat isn't ready to the minit, for you know, mum, it's an old sayin', 'It is better to wait for the roast than to make the roast wait for us.'"

The Horrors of Greenland.

The following voice "from Greenland's icy mountains" does not impress us in favor of the place as a habitation:

I ascended once to a level plain, says Dr Hayes, reaching eighty miles from the coast. At an altitude of 5,000 feet, I was set upon by a tempest. The temperature sank to thirty-four degrees below zero. Nothing could be more terrible than a wind under such circumstances, except, perhaps, a furnace blast. Mercury hardened almost to the consistency of lead. The moisture of the breath froze on the beard in solid lumps of ice. The drifting snow, which came whirling along the dry plane, was like the sandclouds of the desert, which oftentimes overwhelm travellers. There was no chance for life except in flight. It would be difficult to inflict greater torture upon a man than to expose him to such a storm.

First comes alarm, then pain, then lack of perception. One of my comrades said, "I cannot go any farther, I do not want to; I am sleepy; I cannot walk."

Another said, "I am no longer cold, I am quite warm again; shall we not camp?"

There was a great need of haste and exertion, or we should all have perished.

In Greenland the snow falls dry. The mountains are lofty; it never rains upon them, and a fresh layer of snow is laid upon them every year. Enormous quantities break loose and roll down the mountain sides in avalanches, but the amount is small in comparison with the deposit. The glaciers are the means of drainage of these great snow fields, which are turned to ice by a very simple process, and ice flows to the sea. In many places in the awful country the valleys are so filled that they have become level with the summits of the mountains, and there is a desert waste of whiteness, smooth as the sea, and void of life as Sahara.

The last paragraph forcibly describes to us the formation of that slow and fearful blockade ages ago, when portions of earth were all ice; the period called by geologists the *glacial epoch.*

In Peril from a Drunken Engineer.

A few nights since the locomotive of a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was run between Pittsburg and Altoona by an engineer who had, unknowingly to the conductor, become considerably intoxicated in the former city. At times, at the most dangerous places, the man put the engine to its utmost test—forty-five and fifty miles an hour. But whenever he saw a red light he reversed the locomotive, and brought into operation the patent air-brakes. The stoppages from Pittsburg to Altoona on this account were very many, and the train was several hours late on arriving at the latter place. The peculiar movements of the train greatly excited the passengers and filled them with painful amazement. The conductor had become informed of the engineer's condition, but he could find no one to whom he could entrust the responsibility of running the train. He studiously kept the secret from the passengers, lest its divulgement would fill them with terror. Notwithstanding the dangerous hands in which probably a hundred lives had been placed, the train reached the end of the engineer's run with safety. It is needless to add that the drunken employee of the company was promptly discharged. He had previously been considered one of the best and most reliable engineers—as he was one of the oldest—on the road. On the day of the accident, unfortunately, he fell in with a party of friends, and drank an inordinate quantity of liquor.—*Altoona (Penn.) Tribune.*

Siberia.

Siberia contains an area of 4,700,000 square miles, and has a population of 8,000,000. This vast country, writes a correspondent of the Alaska *Herald*, is, without doubt, one of the richest mineral regions in the world. The gold yield for a single year of the mines of Tomsk is stated at eleven millions. Immense quantities of iron and copper abound, and there are valuable coal, tin, lead and zinc mines. Beautiful specimens of jasper and porphyrry are found in several of the districts. The fur products of Siberia are not surpassed by any country in the world. In 1871 there were exported to San Francisco, among other valuable furs, nearly 4,000 sable skins and over 43,000 dried and salted fur-seal skins. Large quantities of sea otter skins were also sent there. There is an almost endless variety of fur-bearing animals—bear, deer, beaver, marten, mink, gray, red, cross, white and blue fox, &c. Most of the products of a temperate clime are attempted, and in the more southern districts corn has been harvested. The inhabitants, as it is well known, are principally Russians, and in great part, consist of persons who have been banished from Russia proper for political or other offences.

Refined Oils.—A writer in Van Nostrand's *Eclectic Magazine* for December proposes that refinded oils for illuminating purposes be sold by weigh instead of by measure, as is now the custom. The better quality of oils are the heavier, and if the retailers were compelled to sell in the same manner as the refiners the small purchaser would have in the weight and color of his oil a readier test of its worth as an illuminator than any legislative enactment would supply. The same writer calls attention to the delusion in the public mind that adulteration is practiced by the refiners It would not pay. And hence inspection at the petroleum refining stills is time wasted to no purpose. The small dealers, who are deterred by no inspection, are the persons who perform the ingenious change by which an illuminating oil carries death to those that use it.

Associated Habitual Movement in the Lower Animals.

Dogs, when they wish to go to sleep on a carpet or other hard surface, generally turn round and round and scratch the ground with their fore-paws in a senseless manner, as if they intend to trample down the grass and scoop out a hollow, as no doubt their wild parents did, when they lived on open grassy plains or in the woods. Jackals, fennacs, and other allied animals in the Zoological Gardens, treat their straw in this manner; but it is a rather odd circumstance that the keepers, after observing for some months, have never seen the wolves thus behave. A semi-idiotic—and an animal in this condition would be particularly liable to follow a senseless habit—was observed by a friend to turn completely round on a carpet thirteen times before going to sleep.

Many carniverous animals, as they crawl toward their prey and prepare to rush or spring on it, lower their heads and crouch, partly, as it would appear, to hide themselves, and partly to get ready for their rush; and this habit in an exaggerated form has become hereditary in our pointers and setters. Now I have noticed scores of times that, when two strange dogs meet on an open road, the one which sees the other first, after the first glance, always lowers its head, generally crouches a little, or even lies down; that is he takes the proper attitude for concealing himself and for making a rush or spring, although the road is quite open and the distance is great. Again, dogs of all kinds, when intently watching and slowly approaching their prey, frequently keep one of their fore-legs doubled up for a long time, ready for the next cautious step; and this is eminently characteristic of the pointer. But from habit they behave in exactly the same manner whenever their attention is aroused. I have seen a dog at the foot of a high wall, litening attentively to a sound on the opposite side, with one leg doubled up; and in this there could have been no intention of making a cautious approach.

Dogs scratch themselves by a rapid movement of one of their hind-feet; and, when their backs are rubbed with a stick, so strong is the habit, that they cannot help rapidly scratching the air or the ground in a useless and ludicrous manner.

Horses scratch themselves by nibbling those parts of their bodies which they can reach with their teeth; but more commonly one horse shows another where he wants to be scratched, and they then nibble each other. A friend whose attention I had called to the subject, observed that when he rubbed his horse's neck, the animal protruded his head, uncovered his teeth, and moved his jaws, exactly as if nibbling another horse's neck, for he could never have nibbled his own neck. If a horse is much tickled, as when curry-combed, his wish to bite something becomes so intolerably strong that he will clatter his teeth together, and, though not vicious, bite his groom. At the same time, from habit, he closely depresses his ears, so as to protect them from being bitten, as if he were fighting with another horse.

A horse, when eager to start on a journey, makes the nearest approach which he can to the habitual movement of progression by pawing the ground. Now, when horses in their stalls are about to be fed and are eager for their corn, they paw the pavement or the straw. Two of my horses thus behave when they see or hear the corn given to their neighbors. But here we have what may almost be called a true expression, as pawing the ground is universally recognized as a sign of eagerness.

General Changarnier, the Prospective Ruler of France.

Among the lively veterans whom the latest French revolution has brought upper-most, after years of enforced or voluntary exile, is General Changarnier. This distinguished man is now acting as chief of the Right Centre, or Orleanist section of the Assembly, and is not unlikely, should M. Thiers finally carry out his repeated threats of resignation, to be placed at the head of the Government. The general is four or five years older than the president, having passed his eightieth anniversary, yet displays a vigor in action and *verve* in speech not inferior to that of Thiers himself. Changarnier, after a successful career in the African campaign in the reign of Louis Philippe, suddenly became a prominent figure when the Revolution of 1848 suppressed it in its infancy.

He was active in aiding to suppress the June insurrection, and, when Bonaparte became president, was made commandant of the military forces in Paris. But the sturdy independence of his character made Bonaparte doubtful of his co-operation when the *coup d'etat* was planned, and the suggestion of his name as a candidate for the presidential succession added to this feeling of distrust; in consequence, Bonaparte removed him from his command. Changarnier, like Thiers, was one of those who were arrested on the morning of *coup d'etat*, imprisoned, and finally banished; and, like Thiers, he never forgave the indignity. He disappeared quite out of history until the Franco-Prussian War, wherein he received command of a division, and shared Bazaine's misfortunes at Metz. Elected a member of the Assembly, he has taken a very active part in its proceedings throughout, showing himself to be as able a debater as he was valiant on the field. He is a conservative of the Orleanist type, and has made himself especially conspicuous for his violent attacks upon Gambetta. General Changarnier has been compared, in personal appearance, to Major Pendennis; he is the sleekest and most finical of antiquated dandies, arires himself in the latest fashions, always seems to have the instant before issued from the hands of his valet and his *coiffeur*, and has the jaunty, springy step of a fashionable man in the vigor of his prime.

His brown wig is all too brown; this is the only article in which he displays a want of taste; but his gray eye is bright and stern, his mouth firmly set, and his whole expression one of belligerent determination. His party zeal is as notable as was his dash and spirit on Algerian plains forty years ago; more than once he has assailed M. Thiers with a courage and eloquence which has frightened more than his own supporters. The secret of his influence, however, rests not so much upon his oratorical powers or his political shrewdness as upon his probity and incorruptibility. Few men in the assembly are so completely trusted. His character is open, simple, and sensitively honorable. Were he to become president or dictator, no one doubts that he would regard with exclusive view what he thought to be the weal of France.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal a pleasant story about the Bey of Tunis. He wished to have some rifled cannons, and naturally addressed himself to a German, who hit upon some old ordnance, which had long been standing on the ramparts of Frankfort. The municipality were delighted to find a purchaser, and sold the pieces at a low price. The guns, of course, were not rifled, but this did not hinder the contractor from buying them. He sent for a blacksmith and ordered him to rifle them, and then to forward them to Tunis. Three months afterwards the guns arrived, but what was the astonishment of the Bey and his Artillery Committee to find them rifled outside.

A well-known miner in California recently visited his mine and stepped into the bucket and was let down. During the descent the rope broke and let the bucket loose. Its occupant seized the upper end of the rope and held on for some time. His assistant kept on lowering until he thought his employer had reached the bottom of the shaft—it being 250 feet deep—and then stopped. Meanwhile the victim clung to the rope and shouted wildly for help but none was near. At length, when exhausted, he indulged in a silent prayer, in the expectation of being dashed to pieces by the fall to take place, and, closing his eyes, let go and fell—about eighteen inches. When found he was in a state of unconsciousness.

Less Labor and More Happiness.

We favor a system that shall contribute most to the happiness of the individual and the class. If the one hour saved from labor be devoted to intellectual improvement, it is well. If the laborer thus released applies his leisure hour to his own domestic business, to his garden or his shop, to his needed rest or the education of his children, to the pleasant interchange of ideas and good-will between neighbors, to almost anything except dissipation, idleness and debauchery—it will prove a blessing, taking him out of the enforced treadmill of grinding toil, and giving him a status in the world above that of the mere toiling serf.

One hour a day saved from slavish toil, if rightly employed and improved, can be the means of creating a new class of men—new in their capacities for enjoyment, and for toil itself. The devotion of one hour a day to self-education, to mental development, can do what has so often been done before; transform mere drudges into thinking, intelligent beings, with their capacities for healthful enjoyment increased in proportion to the cultivation of their intellects. But this will not be the result to the man who covets the one hour saved from toil in order that he may have so much more time to devote to the shuffling of cards or the shaking of dice at the corner grocery.

It is a common mistake made that release from the necessity of labor ensures happiness. Employment is the law of all really intelligent, certainly all really progressive, nations and individuals. Others may exist, but they do not live in the true sense of the word. We must work with the mind if not with the hands. The invisible wheels and springs of the brain must be kept moving. Thought will be involved, and in its proper direction is the correct cue to happiness. Let the laborer get his release from the hitherto extra hour or two of enforced toil, and then devote it sensibly to better purposes than dissipation, or idleness, which leads to dissipation if not to vagabondage and crime.

Evil Speaking.

Speaking evil of others is one of the most unamiable habits that can be acquired, and one that leads to infinite mischief; it is not always easy to avoid it, for there are a great many persons in the world who are not what they ought to be, and who do many things they ought not to do. It is hard for a blunt, generous mind to refrain from expressing itself about mean people and mean acts; there is something in meanness and dishonesty that rouses the indignation of such a mind, and it likes the luxury of denouncing them in bold, unsparing language. But the practice, as a practice, is a troublesome and dangerous one.

There are occasions when it is our duty to speak out in exposure of wrong; but in general, it is best to abstain from evil speaking, even of evil persons. We are not made judges of others' actions; no one has the right to assume the character of arbiter and censor. Even the best of us have our faults, and if every one should presume to denounce the vices and misconduct of others, the world would be given up to defamation.

We may see and hear much that we do not admire and cannot like; we may become cognizant of many evil deeds done by evil persons; but it is the part of wisdom and discretion to pass them by without notice, except when to speak of them cautiously may be necessary as a warning to a friend.

We all have enough enemies in this world, without provoking others by ill-tempered comments. The enmity of evil men is a thing to be avoided, for while it can do us no good, it may do us much harm. Besides we may make mistakes in the haste of honest indignation, and speak evil of good men for acts we do not understand. Such a mistake is worse than the other; for while it is imprudent to promiscuously denounce evil men, it is cruel wrong to defame a good one.

About Bears.

The provisions of nature are strange. Climate forces upon animals different habits. Towards the end of December the female white bear places herself in a position where the snow will drift over her. Lying still upon a rock, the snow falls thickly upon her, and a cell is formed for a winter habitation. In this cell the animal resides during the period of accouchement. The cubs are produced, and the mother remains secluded with them until the month of March. The young are very small at first, but as they grow the heat of the bodies melt the snow and thus enlarges the cell. The warm breath ascends upward, and makes an aperture for the admission of pure air. Before hibernating, the bear eats enormously of nutritious food, and becomes very fat, on which fat she exists during her winter retirement. The phenomenon is all the more singular, as the female bear is compelled to give sustenence to her young as well as to live herself, and the surplus fat in her own body her only store of food. Pertinent to this, Dr. Wood remarks:

"It is worthy of notice that in the bears of the Old as well as the New World, is found the curious phenomenon of the 'tappen,' a lard concreted substance, which plugs up the intestines and seems to be of service in retaining the animal in a condition. In Scandinavia, where the bears of both sexes retire to winter quarters, and remain in their hidden recesses for five full months, the tappen is very seldom cast until the bear leaves its den. In the rare instances where such an event has happened, the bear is said to have become miserably thin and weak."

The snow packs closely, and makes a warm bed. The caloric exhaled from the body is not swept away by the wind, but it is conserved around the animal, and sensation is preserved.

The Richest Man in the World.

This enviable person is probably the Khedive of Egypt. His yearly income is $50,000,000, and he has twenty-five richly-furnished palaces within the walls of Cairo. He is vastly more progressive than the Sultan, his Turkish master; is rapidly extending his dominions, building railroads, and making commercial improvements, and will ultimately become independent of Turkish domination. He is at present making arrangements for the connection of a railroad up the Nile to Dongola, and thence across the desert to Loudan, which country he will make one of his own provinces. It has been remarked of him that as Viceroy upon any throne in Europe, he would be the greatest monarch of the age. He is not only a prince but a merchant, a capitalist, a statesman and a cultivator. He sleeps only four hours out of twenty-four, and at his desk center his railroads, steamship lines, telegraphs, postal service, private estates, sugar mills, cotton culture, army, navy and civil service.

A Bee Story.

From California comes the story of a hive of unusually busy bees. The hive is located in a cleft of a rock which is 160 feet in depth; the entrance is 30 feet high and 17 feet wide. The bees pass in and out in a solid column a foot in diameter, and in such vast numbers that it is sudden and certain death for any man to attempt to capture their accumulation of honey. A party of miners attempted to drive a drift into the rock so as to mine the honey, but finally gave up in despair. Year by year the sweet hoard increases. A man, whose name, early history, and present occupation are given circumstantially, to add weight to the story, gains his supply of sweetening for his slapjacks by gathering it from a perennial stream which flows from this strange fount. Truly California is the modern land of promise, a very Canaan whose streams flow with milk and honey, but honey mostly, if this story is to be credited.

Here is something from the *Farmers' Chroniele*, an English paper which is decidedly apropos to ourselves: "Farmers are neglecting a mine of wealth or foregoing nine-tenths of its profit in neglecting their poultry, because fowls are a kind of live stock concerning which the least is understood and the most faulty management practised." So say we.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR THE STABLE, THE STOCK-YARD, AND EVERY HOME.

A new claim of public confidence has been acquired by this time-honored external remedy in consequence of its cures of the epidemic horse disease, which lately swept over the land. In more than one thousand livery stables it is now used as a specific for all the injuries and distempers which can be reached by an exterior application. It has saved the lives of thousands of valuable horses and other bloodstock during the year, and it is regarded by shrewd and observant veterinary surgeons, horsemen and cattle breeders, as indispensable to the proper treatment of a large class of disorders and disabilities to which beasts of burden are liable. Nor is it of less importance as a family liniment, insomuch as there is no sprain, bruise, cut, burn, or abrasion, no pain affecting the back, the loins